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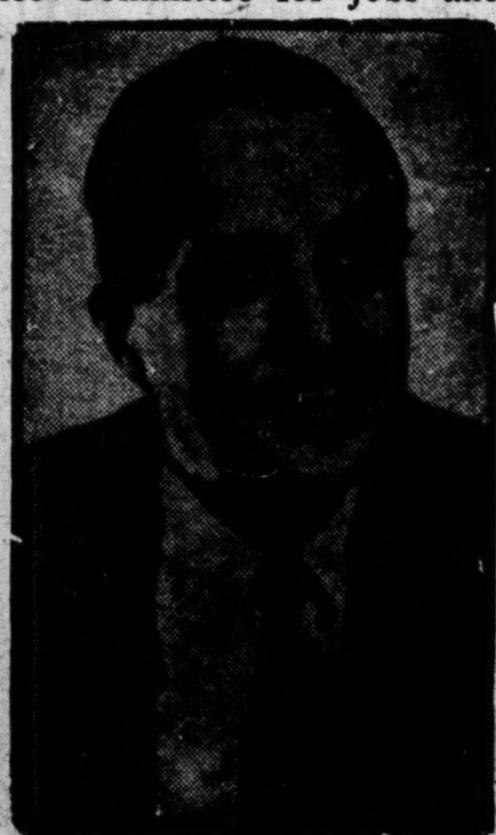
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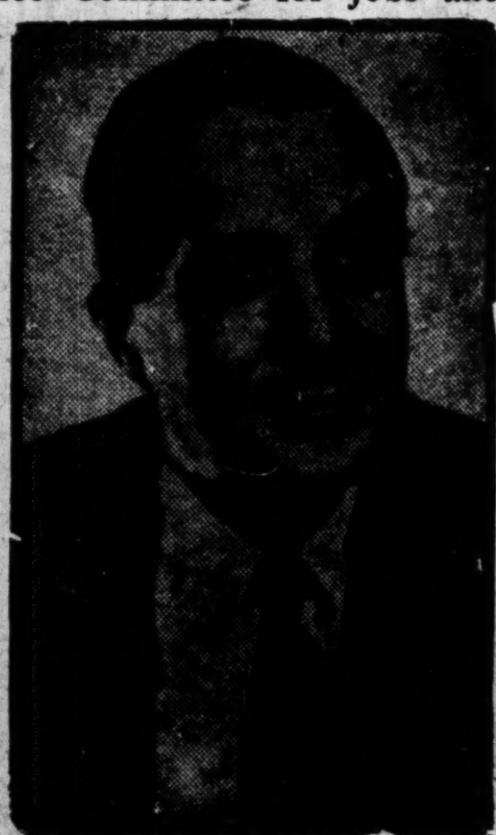
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9 Out of 10 Sign For Big 5 Peace Pact in Cincinnati

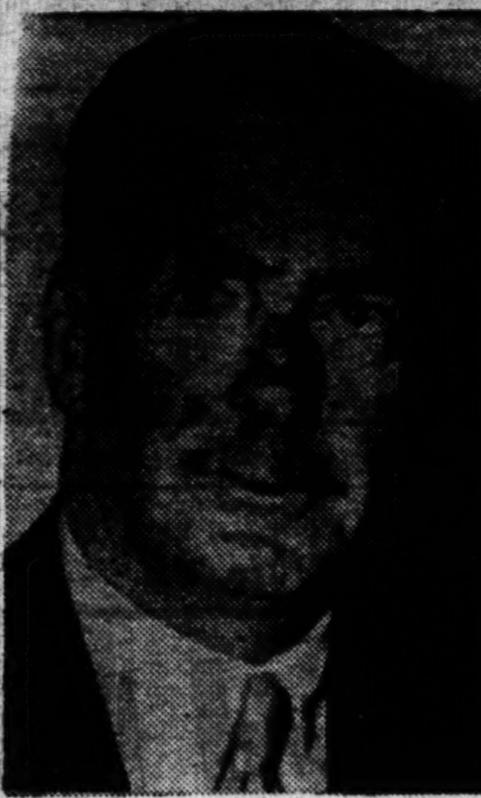
CINCINNATI, March 3.—Members of the Cincinnati Peace Committee last week collected over 1,000 signatures to a petition calling for an end to the war in Korea and a conference of the five major powers.

Nine out of 10 people approached signed enthusiastically and blessed the solicitors, signature collectors reported.

One woman collected 300 signatures in one day. Many people

asked her for petitions to circulate. One man got 182 signatures in the street. Two men canvassing together got 193 signatures. Two women got 150 signatures on the street in less than two hours.

The results in Cincinnati, said the committee, indicate that the Gallup Poll was correct in its findings that at least 70 percent of the American people want President Truman to meet with Premier Stalin and Prime Minister Churchill to negotiate an end to the cold war.



EDEN

Labor, Church Leaders Urge Freedom for Roosevelt Ward

The Committee to Defend Roosevelt Ward, Jr. yesterday made known of communications from union leaders who have added their voices for the freedom of the prominent Negro youth leader. Excerpts follow:

B. SEGAL, Organizer District 65—"I feel strongly regarding the attempt to frame Roosevelt Ward. This is not just an attack on one individual but an attack on the rights and privileges of all people."

MARTY REIN, Organizer District 65—"If we are to maintain our civil rights, the defense of Roosevelt Ward is a must."

NAT NATTMAN, Organizer District 65—"The attack on Roosevelt Ward is an attack on the growing peace sentiment . . . It is an attack on the civil rights of all, and first as always it centers on the Negro people . . ."

FRANK CHERNY, Organizer District 65—"Roosevelt Ward is being framed on a phony charge—it was McGee and the Martinsville '7' last year and now Roosevelt Ward. A pattern of terror will continue if we don't fight back now."

PETER STEIN, Organizer Local 1250—District 65—"I strongly urge that this flimsy indictment against this young Negro fighter for peace and democracy be halted immediately."

EDWARD ROBINSON, Director of Corrugated Local, District 65—"I might add that in the last war, I left New York City under the same circumstances, and the draft board had no trouble in finding me through my business address. . . . This case in my mind is a definite frame-up."

BERNARD MINTER, Business Agent, Local 140, United Furniture Workers—"The curb on Roosevelt Ward's right to travel is a serious blow at Civil Rights. The basic right to speak, think and move about freely are the cherished rights of organized labor. . . . Every union should take up the fight on behalf of this young Negro leader."

MARY MURPHY, 13 Astor Pl., Trade Union Attorney—"I have noted with interest the work of Roosevelt Ward, Jr. as a youth leader, in the struggle for peace and for the extension of civil liberties. It is a shocking thing that these activities have been harassed, and more difficult by this prosecution for a supposed violation of law, which by the facts, is not a violation at all, but an excuse to 'get at' him."

REV. A. S. McCREARY, Pastor, First Baptist Church, Youngstown, Ohio. " . . . Personally I am not afraid of Communism or any other 'ism' permeating the Negro community—if Democracy is made to work in behalf of all the people. I urge that you use your good office to set aside the conviction of Roosevelt Ward."

REV. JOHN H. LATHROP,

Unitarian Church of Our Savior, Brooklyn. ". . . The extradition of Ward from New York to New Orleans, I fear, put him in the hands of a jury whose racial prejudices, might prevent the consideration of the case on the basis of the facts alone. —In spite of the testimony that, to my mind would relieve him of the charges, he was convicted, and my feeling is that the sentence of three years in prison was wholly out of proportion to any behavior at the trial. . . ."

REV. KARL M. CHWOROWSKY, Unitarian Minister, Brooklyn; "The writer wishes to join with thousands of American citizens who have been outraged and alarmed at the miscarriage of justice that has so obviously occurred in the case of Roosevelt Ward, Jr."

—(The Committee to Defend Roosevelt Ward, Jr., joins these honored church leaders in urging that all democratic minded people to write the justice department to):

A. Allow Roosevelt, Ward, Jr. to travel freely pending the outcome of the appeal.

B. Drop the frame-up of Roosevelt Ward, Jr.

WHY SNOW STORMS DON'T TIE UP MOSCOW

By JOSEPH CLARK

MOSCOW, USSR.

A heavy snow had been falling all night and was continuing into the day. The wind had risen to almost gale proportions, and was piling up huge white drifts. It was a good moment to check and see how Moscow manages to keep its surface transportation rolling throughout the winter.

This winter had come early to Moscow—at the very beginning of November. But then December and most of January caused old residents here to shake their heads and murmur about what had happened to the weather. Days and even weeks would pass without snow or frost, and that was most unusual. In this part of Russia there's rarely supposed to be a thaw until April.

But winter descended again, at least as far as snow was concerned, and Moscow's labor of Sisyphus started again. As fast as the snow is removed it snows again, but man wins out in the battle and traffic moves without interruption.

It's extraordinary in many ways. New Yorkers will remember the blizzard of 1947 and how it tied up the city. Well, that's a normal kind of snow for Moscow from December through March, yet the city doesn't get tied up. Trolley buses move, as do the street cars and autobuses. The heavy truck traffic and passenger cars move as

usual. Rarely do you see a stalled car or truck. Buses or trolleys may be a few minutes off schedule but that's all.

COLUMN FORMATION

The city organizes a mechanized attack on the snow first of all. Downtown and on all major traffic arteries convoys of snow ploughs move through. They advance singly but in columns of three or four or more, sweeping up the snow and pushing it to the curb.

Then come convoys of the special snow removal machines. They've been in operation for a number of years but still never fail to attract a group of spectators. The machine has a giant scoop which all but talks and cusses at the snow. It digs and scoops with a two-way circular motion and passes its load up a conveyor of multiple scoops which pile the snow onto a truck standing in the back. In a few minutes the truck is loaded and another one which has been waiting backs into place.

Supplementing the machines and cleaning the sidewalks are thousands of snow shovels, mostly women. Each apartment house is responsible for seeing that the sidewalks in front are cleared off and safe for walking.

Every once in a while you come to a building where the sidewalk is roped off. They're chipping the ice and shoveling snow from the

roofs, cornices and balconies before a menace is created. Sometimes ice forms on the streets and trucks come down sprinkling sand just the way they do water in the summer time.

RECREATION

You don't have to go to the park to see the kids on skis and skates. They use the courtyards as skating rinks and kids play hockey games and go skating as soon as school lets out. . . . The regular parks and rinks are used by tens of thousands of skaters and skiers of all ages daily.

Then before dark some folks like to walk through Red Square or the Alexandrov Gardens and see the marvelous effects which winter achieves on the Kremlin architecture or on St. Basil's Cathedral. . . . Meanwhile the traffic keeps rolling.

It is always a source of amazement to see how the Russians carry on with the ordinary pursuits of life during the winter. With the snow swirling about, there are ice cream vendors out all over Moscow and plenty of customers buying Eskimo pies, ice cream cones and sandwiches. Also, at busy intersections you find little stands where theater and concert tickets are being sold right out in the open. In snow and sub-zero weather the ticket seller, wrapped in furs, looks as snug as an Eskimo in an igloo.

LISBON DEALS SEEK TO PUSH EUROPE TOWARD FASCISM, FRENCH CP WARNS

special guarantees against the German danger; this was immediately denied on the other side of the Channel.

Last Monday, Schuman again talked of such guarantees, and Foreign Secretary Anthony Eden again denied them. Courtaud scoffs at this crude way in which the French people are being sold down the river. He ridicules a British guarantee as being worth no more than it was in 1939.

"As for an American guarantee, it would be simply absurd: to ask a guarantee from Truman against Adenauer is like asking protection from the chief of a gang against the exactions of his chief subordinate."

The Communist writer then underscores a second main aspect of the Lisbon conference: "fascization of the coalition in Europe which must necessarily give first place to a neo-Nazi Germany."

Courtaud notes the entry of Greece and Turkey, the proposal of the Portuguese foreign minister that Franco Spain be tied into NATO, and Schuman's response that such a move would be "premature"; in other words, it is not yet ripe, but it is ripening.

This fascization, the Communists here believe, will be all the more speeded since the financial and economic problems, especially in France, are less and less capable of being overcome by normal democratic methods.

Courtaud concludes his comment on Lisbon by saying: "We are living through days of exceptional gravity." He calls on the French people for a "new re-dedication, an increasing revolt, soon to be irresistible" against the whole NATO, and its works.

In sum, while the promises at Lisbon face heavy going the conference represents a pushing-ahead, especially with regard to West Germany and the mounting of 200 air bases in western Europe, known as the "infrastructure."

The whole project is one for which our people are asked to pay heavily. This in turn means a further push to the Right and a heavy growth of the resistance of the peoples against both fascism and war.

The acute financial crisis in France has followed so quickly on the heels of the Lisbon meeting of NATO that detailed com-



ACHESON

ments on the latter have been blurred over in the panic over France's bankruptcy.

The London Times on Feb. 26 however struck a realistic note when it said that the Lisbon estimates of European rearmament are unlikely to be fulfilled, whereas the pushing forward of German rearmament constitutes "a maximum provocation for the Soviet Union."

Secretary Dean Acheson, and his associates, are coming home with a big fanfare about a success at Lisbon. This is intended to persuade Congress (and the American people) to fork over the eight billion dollars for the Mutual Security Administration's 1952-53 budget.

The leading Paris newspaper, *Le Monde* of the same date notes that the promise of "about 50 divisions" made at Lisbon (not counting Greece, Turkey and the future German divisions) will actually be 48—provided that a division of U.S. marines is added to the six U.S. divisions now in Germany.

Even though Italian, Scandinavian and Canadian contributions in man-power are to be increased, *Le Monde* considers that in actual fact, NATO will have only 30 divisions ready by the end of 1952. Others will be in varying stages of preparation.

Le Monde believes that the Lisbon conference did not bring any sensational or unexpected results; it simply "dissipated some illusions carefully maintained until now about the military capacity of most of the Atlantic countries at the present time."

Then *Le Monde* concludes that the main problem—the rearmament of Germany and the consequence of reconstituting a new Wehrmacht—is what opens up "serious dangers for the financial, economic and social stability of the European states."

Korea War Not Popular, Says USO Official

SEATTLE, March 4.—The public support for the purpose of the anti-fascist World War II is lacking in the Korean war, Edwin E. Bond, national director of the United Services Organization (USO) acknowledged here.

Bond, who worked with the USO during World War II, said that "morale work" is tougher now because "the purposefulness in the minds of the individuals in the service in World War II is missing now. Then they knew there was a war to be fought and war to be won. They knew what they had to do."

"Now they are not so sure why they are taking two to four years out of their lives to be in the armed services."

MAY DAY COMMITTEE REPORTS GOOD EARLY RESPONSE

Announcement by the United Labor & People's May Day Committee that the May Day Conference to plan this year's May Day Parade will be held on Saturday, March 29, has been greeted with enthusiasm by trade unionists in the city declared Louis Weinstock, secretary of the May Day Committee.

Weinstock, interviewed in the headquarters, 799 Broadway, expressed satisfaction with the initial response. He stressed, however, the necessity of trade unions and rank and file groups taking immediate measures to set up May Day Committees and prepare for the election of

broad delegations to the Conference. The Conference Call will be available in a few days.

"Trade unionists," declared Mr. Weinstock, "are deeply concerned with the effects of war preparations upon living standards. They see full well that production for war cannot bring bread and butter to the

tables of the working people. Instead it brings the wage freeze, sky-rocketing prices and higher taxes. Labor is especially concerned with growing unemployment in the consumer industries and the loss of even meager unemployment insurance through the Hughes-Brees Law. "The May Day Parade will

give the working people of this city an opportunity to march in united ranks in protest against the cutting of living standards and increasing war preparations. They will raise their voices to demand a return to a peacetime economy. We are confident that this May Day Parade will be a historic milestone in our city and nation."

UNIONS JOIN PROTESTS ON ATHENS DEATH SENTENCES

Pending execution of eight death sentences spread, 20 trade unions, about 30 leaders in the arts, science and professions and 12 national groups added their indignation and protests among trade unions and personalities in the U.S.

On Saturday night, at the Freedom Rally at Golden Gate, the 4,000 Negro and white participants voted to protest to Premier Plastiras of Greece against the death and imprisonment sentences.

As the news of the Athens

Civil Liberties Rally Monday at Carnegie Hall

Newspapermen, lawyers, labor leaders and educators will address a mass meeting on civil liberties to be held next Monday at Carnegie Hall, it is announced by the National Council of the Arts, Sciences and professions, sponsors of the meeting.

Speakers will include Prof. Fowler V. Harper of the Yale Law School; I. F. Stone, Compass columnist; Mrs. Andrew W. Simkins, secretary of the South Carolina State Conference of NAACP branches; Harry Sacher, lawyer, and Corliss Lamont.

In addition to the Smith and McCarran acts, the speakers will deal with the violence against the Negro people, the blacklisting of writers, teachers, etc., concentration camps, and intimidation of lawyers.

Tickets, at \$1.20, are on sale at the ASP, 49 W. 44 St. MU 7-2161.

Hemisphere Peace Parley to Open in Montevideo

The American Inter-Continental Peace Conference, scheduled to be held in Rio de Janeiro on March 11, will be held in Montevideo, Uruguay, on the same day, it was announced today by the American Sponsoring Committee.

All individuals and organizations planning to attend the conference were urged to contact immediately the American Sponsoring Committee at 257 Seventh Ave., New York; telephone, Ordway 5-9348.

Lawyers Hear Call To Fight Smith Act

CLEVELAND, March 3.—Earl B. Dickerson, of Chicago, president of the National Lawyers' Guild, addressed a gathering of 100 here, most of whom were Cleveland lawyers.

Dickerson urged repeal of the Smith Act, and called on lawyers to defend victims of the war hysteria.

Map B'klyn Fight on Bias in Housing, Jobs

By MICHAEL VARY

A fight against Jim Crow in housing and employment was mapped Sunday afternoon at a spirited Brooklyn ALP conference. Almost 400 delegates crowded into the St. George Hotel meeting room to express their determination to open the doors of lily-white communities to Negro and Puerto Rican families.

The conference heard Mrs. Eslanda Goode Robeson describe the struggles of the African people

WILL DEMAND HOSPITAL FOR BEDFORD-STUYVESANT

A mass delegation will be at City Hall this Thursday at 10:30 a.m. to demand that the Board of Estimate include the appropriation of \$960,000 in the 1953 capital budget for a site for an inter-racial hospital in Bedford-Stuyvesant, Brooklyn. Plans for the delegation were made public yesterday by Deighton Osborne, chairman of the Bedford-Stuyvesant Health Congress, which has led the fight for an inter-racial hospital in the community to date deprived of adequate hospital facilities.

To conclude its celebration of Negro History Month, the Congress presented an audience participation program of panel discussions at its regular membership meeting last Wednesday at St. Bartholomew's P. E. Church.

Mrs. Alma Vessel John, former executive secretary, National Assn. of Colored Graduate Nurses, served as moderator. Panels were led by: Father John Edwards, St. Timothy's Church, Brooklyn; Dr. Leon McKinney, staff psychiatrist, Kings County Hospital; Cuthbert Pitters, chairman, Committee to End Discrimination in Arts and Sciences; Thomas Russell Jones, attorney. The invocation was given by Rev. M. F. Logan, Evening Star Baptist Church. Mrs. Alberta Jackson sang several spirituals. Father Zacker of St. Bartholomew's gave the benediction.

Lionel E. Riley, deputy grand master, Composite Lodge No. 39 installed the new officers of the Congress who are: Deighton Osborne, chairman; Dr. Caryl B. Heimer, co-chairman; H. Mathais, financial secretary and Mrs. M. Alston, treasurer.

EAST SIDE RALLY AGAINST SMITH ACT TOMORROW

Sol Tischler, ALP leader on the Lower East Side, will speak tomorrow evening (Wednesday) at a rally against the Smith Act. The rally, sponsored by the East Side chapters of the Civil Rights Congress, will take place at Grand Central Palace, 90 Clinton St.

Other speakers will be the Rev. Clarence E. Boyer and Rev. Ruben Colon. Rev. Colon will deal particularly with the Smith Act prosecutions in Puerto Rico.

Three Smith Act defendants, who will come to the meeting directly from the courtroom, are Elizabeth Curley Flynn, Pettis Perry and Al Lannon.

The East Side rally against the Smith Act is one of three being held this week by chapters of the Manhattan CRC. Thursday night the Washington Heights-Inwood Chapter will hear Miss Flynn and others at the hall of Beth Hillel

The Teachers Union yesterday denounced the U. S. Supreme Court 6-3 majority opinion upholding the Feinberg Law, and declared the union would intensify its efforts for repeal of the law.

"Our school officials," the union said, "have supported and defended this law, at the same time ignoring the meager safeguards it provides. It will now be incumbent upon them, pending repeal, at least to abide by the legal procedures provided in this statute."

and the battle of the Negro people in the U.S. for full freedom.

Dr. Alpheus Hunton, leader of the Council on African Affairs who was recently released from imprisonment imposed for refusing to divulge the names of CRC Bail Fund contributors, called for "more concrete support" for the struggles of the Negro people than had been shown by white people in the past.

The panel discussion on segregation in housing and employment was led by Paul Ross, leader of the victorious fight to break down Jim Crow in Stuyvesant Town. Only the evening before, Ross said, he had attended a housewarming party at the home of the Hendrix family, first Negro family to move into Stuyvesant Town who had finally won a lease with Metropolitan Life.

TENANTS' UNITY

Ross denounced those who say that "times are too tough" for such struggles, or who are content to limit that battle to a legal struggle only. He described the solid front of tenants who differed on almost everything except the need to fight for democracy in Stuyvesant Town.

Ross called on ALP'ers to join a delegation to Albany today (Tuesday) to campaign for pending legislation which would bar discrimination in private as well as public housing.

The conference, chaired by Mrs. Mineola Ingersoll, passed resolutions calling for a united fight on Jim Crow housing, and supporting FEPC and the Negro Labor Council's campaign for 10,000 new jobs for Negroes and Puerto Ricans by May 15.

Other resolutions demanded a hospital in Bedford-Stuyvesant, called for a more intensive fight on police brutality, and outlined the battle for reapportionment and electoral campaigns to assure representation of the Negro people.

LEGION, PRESS, SNOWSTORM COULDN'T STOP PHILLY RALLY

PHILADELPHIA, March 3.—An outstanding free press victory was won here last Saturday night. A packed house that required dozens of extra chairs triumphed over a Legion sponsored picket line, week-long newspaper incitements, and a "baby blizzard," to hear speeches by James Dolsen, Pittsburgh Correspondent of the Daily Worker and Smith Act defendant, and John Pittman, Daily Worker foreign affairs editor, and songs by Earl Robinson sing, at a concert and meeting sponsored by the Philadelphia Freedom of the Press Association at the Academy of Music Foyer.

The gathering had been preceded by a week of lurid news-

paper attacks, climaxed by a demand to suppress the affair, from Joseph A. C. Girone, American Legion vice-commander, and a demand Saturday for violence from the local Daily News in an editorial headed: "Run the Reds out of Town."

The association met the attacks with a campaign of delegations to the Mayor and Police Commissioner, and requests to the community to support the right of free press and assembly.

DEFEND RIGHTS

Many groups responded, including the Civil Rights Congress and the American Civil Liberties

had a heavy detail-out, with ranking officers in command, including police commissioner Thomas Gibbons, came not only from the press audience, but from several thousands who thronged the Academy's largest auditorium, where a ballet was being performed.

The only casualty was a man who was going to the ballet and who was knocked down in a brief scuffle with the gangsters in veterans' uniform.

The local press and Legion official's attacks, began when the Association invited Pettis Perry, Communist Negro working class leader, and Smith Act defendant,

(Continued on Page 6)

Peace Plea for Women's Day

Friendship and solidarity of 135 million women of 62 countries are expressed in a message issued by the Women's International Democratic Federation to mark International Women's Day, which is being celebrated Saturday.

The Federation has proposed that its message be read at rallies celebrating Women's Day.

"Never before," said the message, "have women and mothers felt so strongly the need for and urgency of unity in action together; for the lives of their dear ones, nay the very existence of their people is menaced by the frantic sped of war preparations. Never have they been so profoundly aware of their great responsibility toward their children.

"Women have the sacred task of ending forever the terrible threat of the atomic bomb. They must bring about the end of the wars which are laying waste Korea, Vietnam and Malaya; they must with conscious determination oppose war preparations, fight against war budgets drawn up at the expense of their children's lives. It is their duty to prevent the American imperialists and their allies, the British and French imperialists, from carrying out their criminal plans which would cost the people rivers of blood and tears, and which would destroy humanity.

"We firmly proclaim our rights as mothers and demand that the lives we create shall not be destroyed. We are hundreds of millions strong; half of mankind. We are making a great contribution to the fight for peace. The forces of peace are immeasurable; every day they achieve fresh victories; it is the action of the people, the action of the women which has prevented the unleashing of a world massacre.

"From the Elbe to the Pacific Ocean 500 million women and men are working with the governments for peace; hundreds of millions of men and women in the Soviet Union are carrying through the gigantic plans for the transformation of Nature, which will insure the future generations conditions of life never before equalled. Hundreds of millions of men and women in Asia and Africa are arising to drive out the foreign oppressor, and to save their children from starvation and slavery. Hundreds of millions of men and women in Europe and America are fighting persistently against their governments' plans for misery and war.

"Women! Mothers! We all wish to live in happiness and peace. Those who want war are only a handful; we are countless!

"If we exert our will, if we act with determination, if we draw millions of other women into this fight, then there will be no war.

"Let us redouble our efforts to safeguard peace. Let us do everything to assure the success of the International Conference in Defense of Children, for this will decide what can be done to guarantee to all children the right to life, health and education in a peaceful world.

"Let March 8 be a signal for a campaign that will draw in the women of all countries to act with renewed vigor against the plans for war, that will launch the Third World Congress of Women for Peace, at which the women of the whole world will say 'NO!' to war."

Daily Worker

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On the Way

by Abner W. Berry



Who's Attempting to Split Negro Workers?

OUT IN CINCINNATI last October, the delegates to the National Negro Labor Council convention were talking about some of the same things that were being said last Saturday by delegates to the Negro Labor Conference. Jobs, the fight against lynching, organizing the southern Negro workers, the need for a FEPC with teeth were some of the things that were talked about in both gatherings.

But there were other things on which the two groups were miles apart. The Negro Labor Council, unlike last Saturday's gathering, was not out to "combat Communism." They wanted a peaceful world with freedom for all. And the Cincinnati meeting called for unity of ALL workers in the fight against Jimcrow, drawing no line for political reasons.

The difference in the tone of The Cincinnati convention leading the two conferences was due to the difference in leadership. Leadership came from the rank and file Negro worker and his white worker supporters; the conference last Saturday in Harlem's Hotel Theresa was led by right-wing leaders—most of them white—whose allegiance to Truman and the war program comes before any dedication to Negro rights.

But, even so, these leaders could not hide nor down the

existence of the basis for unity in the fight for first class citizenship for Negroes. Julius Thomas, the Urban League representative, in an address packed with facts, informed the conference that Truman's war program was not getting Negroes jobs. The new war plants, Thomas said, were refusing to hire Negro technicians and clerical workers.

NOW AS EVERYONE knows, the Truman government is planning cutbacks in consumer industries where Negroes have won job rights after years of struggle. Unemployment is beginning to hit Negro workers in these industries.

The situation of Negro women in the garment industry was brought out at the Negro Labor Committee conference by Miss Mabel Fuller, an official of the ILGWU. Miss Fuller complained of being discriminated against as a woman and a Negro and said that apprenticeship training was lacking for Negro women in her industry.

The unemployed Negro, the Negro workers trained for skilled work but hired as a common laborer, and the neglected women workers are much more interested in their security and welfare than in some mythical "threat from the Politbureau." For, after all, it was not the "Politbureau" which put up the

"white only" sign against him, but a good old big business man who is trying to spread the "American Way" with Truman's cold war.

NEGRO WORKERS, no matter what their union affiliation or political opinion, are ready to unite against these conditions which sentence them for life to slum living, menial labor and second class citizenship. It is this very desire for unity which had the cold warriors in a sweat. James B. Carey, CIO secretary, speaking for himself and CIO president Phil Murray, urged that the Negro Labor Committee become a splitting instrument, making war on the more militant Negro Labor Council. Lewis Hines, AFL president William Green's personal representative, urged patience with the Jimcrow still practiced in AFL unions. Carey advised that the Negro workers forget the fact that they are Negroes—just as he had done—and be "individuals," seeking "no special interest or consideration."

Charles S. Zimmerman, vice-president of the AFL ILGWU, belied the purpose of the conference itself by saying that there was no such thing as discrimination in his industry and union "and we don't recognize it!"

Zimmerman admitted that there was unemployment to the point of crisis because of the war program and that Negroes suffered from this. But he blamed "Communists" for stirring up "racial troubles" by asking that Negro workers do not lose their jobs out of proportion.

There is a lot more to say about this conference. But one thing is sure: there is a basis for unity and it should be fought for.

Press Roundup

THE MIRROR quotes Dr. Jacques M. May, director of the medical geography department, American Geographical Society, as saying that "one out of every four New Yorkers is infected with trichinosis, a serious worm condition contracted through eating bad pork." Dr. May says the "high incidence of the disease" here "results from the fact that hogs raised in these areas are fattened on garbage."

THE NEWS sees a "Communist plot to kill off free, uncensored peacetime news transmission between nations" in the United Nations Covenant on the International Transmission of News. The UN is almost always bossed from Washington. But when the News doesn't like something, it's just got to be a "Communist plot."

THE COMPASS' T.O. Thackrey suggests that the U. S. government and its allies in Korea recognize that "the fact is that the war is over—and we should say so."

THE WORLD-TELEGRAM runs a letter from Mrs. James Henle of the Westchester Civil Defense Office on the urgent question of hoarding foods at home in preparation for "an enemy attack." Mrs. Henle, who carelessly neglects to mention her annual income, agrees that "the answer may not be simple for those living in small and crowded quarters, but it is something for each mother and housewife to think about and work out . . ." Are you patriotically storing your cases of canned goods, or are you following the 'pro-Communist line' by buying not even enough to eat now?

THE POST'S Seymour Freidin weeps tears of frustration over the Soviet Union's "callousness" in not moving out of Austria. Austria would be such a nice base for an anti-Soviet aggression, so near to Russia and with such a fine bunch of Nazis all ready to set up a 'democratic' government.

THE JOURNAL-AMERICAN'S Karl H. Von Weigand says that the Lisbon conference has made conclusive Western Europe's role as a "protectorate" of the U. S.—protectorate being a polite word for colony. But, Von Weigand adds, "in Western Europe . . . the people do not want to fight and say so in millions of votes."

THE TIMES reports that "only nine of 1,600" Korean prisoners in a compound which is "ruled by Communists" . . . "accepted the chance to be transferred to another compound." The Times adds that "the low number requesting transfer drew this comment from Brig. Gen. Francis T. Todd, camp commander: 'I can only marvel at it.'" George Washington or Sam Adams could have explained it. They lived in an America in which a Korean fighting for his democratic republic would have been honored as a patriot.

—R.F.

As We See It

by Rob F. Hall



What's Behind the Feeble Katyn Hoax

WASHINGTON. In 1943, when the tide of war began to turn against Nazi Germany, Hitler conceived the notion that he could yet emerge victorious if somehow a wedge could be driven between the Soviet Union and the Western Allies. Accordingly Nazi officers escorted two high ranking U.S. officers, prisoners of war, to the Katyn forest in Poland.

The officers, among them Col. John Van Vliet, Jr., were shown a vast grave which held the remains of 4,900 Polish officers. The Nazis brazenly charged that the Soviet Red Army had murdered these officers, and they then proceeded to produce "evidence" in the form of letters and documents which they insisted came from the bodies.

When the accusation was published, via Col. Van Vliet, few Americans placed any credence in it. Genocide, the mass extermination of Jews and Slavs, especially Poles, was a crime for which the Nazis already stood guilty before the world. Americans were to learn even more of the Nazi's bestiality in the Malmedy massacre some time later.

When the war ended with the complete defeat of the axis powers, there were forces, however, in Europe and in the U.S. whose major ambition was to discredit the socialist-Soviet Union. The Nazis' crime of Katyn became a weapon in their hands.

Those who insisted on using this weapon include Gen. W. Anders, the Polish white guard and anti-Semitic who refused to wage war against the Nazis alongside the Red Army, and Arthur Bliss Lane, the violently anti-socialist American diplomat, whose ties to the old Polish ruling class were so close.

Lane enlisted the support of Max Eastman, the Trotskyite, Dorothy Thompson, Constantine Brown, Clare Booth Luce, Jim Farley and some rabidly anti-Communist members of the Catholic hierarchy, in a "committee to investigate the Katyn massacre."

Their efforts finally flowered in a resolution adopted by the House on Sept. 18, 1951, which set up the Madden select committee to investigate the Katyn massacre.

RANKIN'S STATEMENT

One of the most enthusiastic supporters of the resolution was Rep. John Rankin of Mississippi. Inserting in the Congressional Record a slanderous article by Lane on Katyn, Rankin said, "It will help you to understand the difference between Yiddish communism and Christian civilization."

Rep. Richard W. Hoffman (R-Ill) in urging the House to adopt the resolution frankly admitted that his reason was that the committee's rigged hearings would serve as "an important weapon in our present fight against the evils of Soviet communism."

The implication that the hearings were to constitute an "investigation" which seriously aimed at getting at the truth behind the Katyn massacre was completely exposed by the debate on the House floor. Every member who spoke for the resolution accepted in advance the Nazi slanders against the Soviet Union.

Rep. George A. Dondero (R-Mich) also supported the resolution.

COMING in the weekend WORKER

To the Women of America . . . By Elizabeth G. Flynn

Daily Worker

President — Joseph Dermer; Secretary-Treas. — Charles J. Hendley

GERM HORROR IN KOREA?

(Continued from Page 1)

York Journal-American (Oct. 31, 1951), that this view is "unrealistic and actually harmful in 1951."

THE GENERALS DENY these charges; but these generals have lost the confidence of the people. Certainly, their record of truthfulness with regard to the continued bombing of neutral zones in Korea is not something to inspire confidence. In fact, it got so bad that Gen. Ridgway, after many denials, was compelled to admit certain "errors" in strafing and bombing of neutral zones where the negotiations are taking place.

It is now obvious that these generals misled the nation also on the air losses in Korea.

MORALLY SPEAKING, the kind of warfare being waged against the Asian peoples—both now in Korea and traditionally against all the colonial peoples—has been of such merciless cruelty that the use of germ warfare to spread mass death is not surprising.

The men who could order "shoot everything that moves" as the bombers and fighters rose over Korean farms, homes, cities and villages, are men who would not quail at spreading disease to "defend freedom."

THESE ARE THE SAME men who have so cruelly blocked any cease fire in Korea now for months and months. They are the men who have manufactured endless reasons for refusing to call off the war. They have spurned every concession made by the Koreans—from the concession on the 38th Parallel to the concession on rotation of troops to the pledge not to increase air power.

Now they have invented the alibi that they will not call off the war unless prisoners can be bullied into Rhee's and Chiang's mercenary forces on the ground of "voluntary" service.

They have announced that they will keep the bloodshed going endlessly unless the Koreans withdraw their nomination of the Soviet Union to the neutral inspection team.

The Soviet Union was the one which proposed the present cease fire talks last June. The Soviet Union had repeatedly proposed a cease fire even earlier, accepting Nehru's offer for negotiation in the very first months of the war.

Yet the Washington leadership rants at the nomination of the Soviet Union, denying its "neutrality." The Soviet Union is a neutral according to all definitions of that word in international law. It is not "neutral" in its desire to see the killing and destruction come to an end; that is true, as its fight for peace has shown. But the Washington views is that the USSR "started the war," and to perpetuate this colossal lie which covers up Truman's invasion of Korea, the Pentagon negotiators in Korea are ready to keep the blood flowing endlessly.

It is up to the people to stop this grisly farce, which is costing America so much in blood and treasure. It is up to us to cry out for an end to the atrocious war and the atrocities which it breeds.

INVITED FASCIST

IN INVITING ONE of Franco's handpicked stooges, his Mayor of Madrid, to come to New York City as an invited guest, Mayor Impellitteri is insulting the citizens of our city.

The people of Madrid are enduring the hell of fascism with its hunger, cruelty, and utter loss of liberties. At this moment, 27 Spanish working class leaders of Barcelona are in jail facing a secret court-martial for daring to be with the people when they protested their hunger several months ago. The prisons of Madrid are filled with trade union leaders; on Feb. 17 the news came of the execution of syndicalist leaders after years in jail.

Spain is a vast prison-house, just as Nazi Germany was.

It is a cynical propaganda trick to invite the Madrid fascist Mayor to come to New York with the hope of bullying the Spanish people into believing that America stands with Franco fascism. But the Washington politicians who are trying to betray Spain do not speak for America. The real America which hates, fascism, Nazism, stands with the anti-fascists of Spain.

We strongly urge that New Yorkers show what they think of Franco fascism by packing the Wednesday night meeting tomorrow at Capitol Hotel where New Yorkers will pledge their support to the people of Madrid in their unending battle to destroy Spanish fascism.

This is all the more important when we remember that this fascist Mayor is coming here to help speed the Franco-Truman war deals which could be so costly to our American youth.

ACHESON'S 'EUROPEAN ARMY'



A Better World

by Elizabeth Gurley Flynn

Non-Defendants Take Over Work

IT IS A GREAT relief and satisfaction to the sixteen New York defendants under the Smith Act, now that our trial has practically begun, to know that an Emergency Defense Conference has been called for March 16th. It will take place at the City Center, 135 W. 55th Street at 1:30 p.m. for delegates. The public session will be at 7:30 p.m.

The specific purpose of the conference, I am informed, is to assume responsibilities for our case, both for the mass campaign and the finances required for our legal defense. Thus far the Self Defense Committee of the 17 (which includes Israel Amter, who was severed from the case on the motion of the government) had themselves undertaken these and other tasks. But the time has now come when we must transfer the load which we have carried to others, while we sit in a courtroom all day for weeks to come.

Many of us will be busy for hours afterwards in trial conferences and further preparations. As much as possible too, we want to be able to make ourselves available for public meetings, to bring the news of the trial to the people.

The California defendants, who were denied bail and suffered long imprisonment, were compelled from the very moment of their arrest to rely on people outside. An Emergency Defense Committee was set up, with offices in Los Angeles and San Francisco, which undertook their defense.

When I say "our defense" I do not confine the "our" strictly to the New York defendants, however, although New York City should properly serve as the base. There are three cases in the Eastern part of the country, all on the eve of trials. The six Pittsburgh defendants have not the forces, legal facilities or finances to go it alone. Baltimore, too, may need help later from the outside. Pittsburgh has two appeals and a major Smith Act prosecution ahead of them.

WE HAVE RECEIVED from all sources approximately \$70,000 to date. We have maintained two offices, one for the legal staff and one for the defense work—at 799 Broadway.

critical that Brooklyn has not sufficiently bestirred itself on behalf of Si Gerson, who is a political mass figure in that borough. And why no mass affair on behalf of George Blake Charney, so long identified with Manhattan? The East Side has fallen short completely with four defendants—Amter, Flynn, Jerome and Lannon, who are residents there and John Gates was born on the East Side. Bronx, Harlem and Queens are far ahead in defense work. There are many variations possible to present these defendants as speakers to as many groups as possible. This must be stepped up during the trial and we are hopeful the new defense conference will do it. We have so far just scratched the surface.

Such a defense conference carries on the American traditions of labor defense and is long overdue. It should first of all serve to mobilize the left-progressive forces and then reach out to others, who are ready to defend the Bill of Rights in defending us, regardless of differences in views. There were such permanent conferences, some of which continued for several years in many large cities and held meetings regularly.

Such as around Moyer & Haywood, Tom Mooney, the Scottsboro victims, Sacco and Vanzetti. They were similar to the present May Day conferences. Delegates came from political parties, trade unions, fraternal, youth, women's organizations, Negro organizations, national groups, shops and neighborhoods. This is the pattern to follow. Big names and top leaders are valuable and should be called upon to participate and speak out, but alone they will not build a mass movement. Rank and file people with a mandate from their fellow-workers, "Go there and find out what we can do and report back," are the bone and sinews, flesh and blood of such defense conferences. They will stay with it, as they did in former struggles, to the end, which was in most cases—a victory.

As I, a defendant, see it, these are the tasks to be undertaken: (1) to win support outside the courtroom and to create a mass protest; (2) to get out literature and wide publicity on the trials; to organize mass meetings, to utilize the defendants fully; (3) to help raise the funds necessary for our defense, for both the legal and mass aspects. The spirit that must animate it, I believe, is that we defendants are fighting for all; You will either join in our defense now, or you may "join" us in a concentration camp later.

BUT I MUST SAY, I am

Lawrence

(Continued from Page 1)

brackets and veterans of struggles here since 1912 who experienced long spells of starvation, understood well what Marcantonio was saying. The Greater Lawrence area with an estimated 22,000 unemployed of a population of some 120,000 actually provides somewhat of a preview of what the speaker predicted.

As the meeting was being held, local papers headlined a story that Lawrence, marked on the map as the hardest hit area in the country, was the subject of a cabinet discussion in Washington. In recent days this city, as most of New England's hard-hit textile towns, had been bombarded with newspaper reports based on rumors of alleged new industries, war contracts, possible opening of closed mills under new ownership. This was designed to counter the equally blown-up newspaper stories of threats by more textile companies to move south and more shutdowns of mills.

In the midst of this war of nerves, the people are becoming more disgusted with the city, state and federal economic soothsayers and "experts" and more favorably inclined to a new program to meet their problems.

Many thousands are becoming desperate. By Jan. 1 more than 7,000, according to official data, had exhausted their unemployment insurance checks. Since then the number is estimated to have grown to about 10,000 with 12,000 active unemployment insurance claimants. Federal officials placed unemployment here on Jan. 1 at 20.7 percent of the total "labor force."

THE RESPONSE to yesterday's meeting, the largest such indoor rally here in many years, was some indication that the people are becoming aroused. They came despite a week-long campaign by Boston and Lawrence newspapers to limit the meeting by red-baiting it. Local police sought to intimidate its sponsors. At the meeting itself, a large number of uniformed and plainclothes cops, including the city's chief of police, displayed themselves prominently.

The Lawrence Sunday Sun appeared with an editorial across its front page over the masthead, headlined "No Outside Help Wanted." The paper called for confidence in the local AFL and CIO leaders and city officials and, presuming to speak for the "textile workers" said they do not want "leadership thrust upon them by unknown forces."

A Boston Herald editorial, calling the rally "red" sought to picture Communists as "thriving" on "depressed areas in the world."

and betrayed a fear that situations like those in textile towns today is "fertile ground for troublemakers."

The meeting was chaired by An- lianello, an unemployed worker of the big Wood Mill of American Woolens. The others active in the arrangements of the meeting gave clear evidence of being just ordinary rank and file workers. They took initiative because no one else in the labor movement here—AFL or CIO—did much beyond adding to the talk and speculation and advice to look to Washington for help.

IN OPENING the meeting Al- lianello said the newly-formed committee aims to develop a mass movement of the area's citizens for both immediate help in the form of projects "like those of Roosevelt days" and federal appropriations for supplementary unemployment insurance. At the same time the committee recognizes that there is no solution in war and that only a return to production for peace can provide work for towns like Lawrence.

Marcantonio summarized his program under five points:

- The "junking" of the war economy and turn to production for peace.
- A policy of living in peace with everybody and trade with all countries.
- Unity of all labor in the struggle for such a program.
- Public works and other immediate measures of relief for such hard-stricken areas like Lawrence.
- That men and women of labor "start thinking" of having a party of their own, and realize that until they do have a party that stands for peace they will be at the mercy of the war parties.

When people talk of peace today, "they start calling you red," said Marcantonio. But, he went on amidst live applause:

"The only way out of this is to unite regardless of religion, color, or political beliefs, to fight for jobs and peace. Unless you do that, the depression of 1932 will be like a picnic compared to the one we will have."

Referring to the record of the Progressive Party, whose views he expressed, Marcantonio said it shows "we do not seek to exploit the sufferings of the people but to prevent such suffering."

"We are at war with everybody and everybody hates us," said the former Congressman. Who are our friends in Asia? Chiang Kai-shek? He couldn't give us chewing gum. But can you imagine what would happen to the textile mills here if we had peace with China—475 million people trading with us? You'd not be sitting here protesting conditions."

Marcantonio also reminded his

listeners that if the labor leaders and the Truman administration, in whom they placed trust, had not abandoned the fight to repeal the Taft-Hartley Law, the union-busters in the South would not today have that law as a weapon with which to smash unions there and hold the low-pay conditions as a club over the northern workers. Marcantonio's speech hit home. As the workers walked out they exchanged approving comment. (More on Lawrence tomorrow.)

the whole world."

She noted that opposition to the Smith Act has "mounted substantially" since the 1949 trial, and predicted that world public opinion "will contrast the savage persecutions of American supporters of peace with the tenderness with which murderers of Negro people, tax fixers and grafting public officials are treated by the Department of Justice."

Lane and his staff fought to the limit every defense motion placed before the court.

But the defense compared his speedup in this case with the government's special consideration to rich defendants in anti-trust cases and the snail-like pace in which they are brought to trial.

The fact that the defendants were not indicted for their conduct but for their ideas and speeches complicated matters of the trial considerably and made a reasonable postponement necessary, said Mrs. Kaufman, who joined the defense staff last week.

Argument on defense motions started at 10:55 a.m. in the same courtroom where the 11 national Communist leaders were sentenced to five-year terms in 1949.

Defense attorney Frank Serri cited Judge Edward Conger's order last month to permit full inspection by the defense of 360 newspapers, books, magazines and documents which the government proposes to use as evidence.

Serri said that no definite chapters or parts of the book to be used were designated by prosecutor Myles Lane.

Referring to a book entitled, "Modern Resurrections and Miracles" by Earl Browder, Serri said: "It seems unfair punishment of the defense to have to read the whole book. The prosecutor should be able to tell us now what parts of the exhibits they are going to use."

Defense Attorney John T. McTernan said the defense was placed in a position of having to read a total of 15,000 pages. The prosecution compounded the difficulties, he said, by waiting until last Friday, 4:20 p.m. at the close of the business day, before it presented a final list.

"I venture to state that if this was an anti-trust trial the government would not press for immediate trial with the record in the shape it is here," McTernan said. This was referring to the investment bankers' case, which has been before Judge Harold R. Medina for more than three years.

Defendant Elizabeth Gurley Flynn, acting as her own counsel, reminded Judge Dimick, that only last Friday the prosecution announced it intended to present a

book "Women Under Socialism" by August Bebel published 50 years ago. This volume, she said, contained some 500 pages and there are various translations of it from the original German.

Special U. S. Prosecutor David Marks said he could not deny that there were "some inaccuracies" in the list of documents. He said that in some cases the prosecution had not yet decided which parts of the documents would be present-

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ed as exhibits.

Seated at the defense table with the lawyers were Miss Flynn and Pettis Perry, who is also acting as his own counsel.

The defense battery was completed by the addition of Mary Kaufman, who acted as a prosecutor in the Nuremberg trial of the Nazi War Criminals.

A battery of seven prosecuting attorneys is arrayed against them. Besides chief prosecutor Lane, there are special assistant David Marks and assistants Roy Cohn, James Kilshimer, III, Albert Blinder, Robert Reagan and James Ryan.

Fare Steal

(Continued from Page 1) Authority, bipartisan leaders here are discussing abolition of the free transfer and combination fare subway systems on July 1, 1952, which will mean a \$15,000,000 annual steal.

The Transit Authority proposal is also seen as a preparation for an all-out attack on the Transport Workers Union.

The 500 expected ALP delegates here tomorrow will protest "any fare increase, whether it be through a newly-created Transit Authority or through any other scheme worked out between Impellitteri and Dewey," Arthur Schutzer, state ALP executive secretary, said today.

The lobby will also press for repeal of the Hughes-Brees law and for reapportionment of State Senate districts.

Schutzer made public an open letter to Comptroller Joseph demanding he speak up against fare increase moves.

Shopper's Guide

Electrolysis

IT'S SO INEXPENSIVE to Rid Yourself of Unwanted Hair Forever! Famous experts remove unwanted hair permanently from face, or body. Privacy. Sensational new methods. Quick results. Men also treated. Free consultation.

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JULLIARD, FORSTMANN and MIRON better woolsens—Value \$15.00 a yd. \$3.19 a yd.
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International Women's Day

Smith Act, Peace, Women in the Unions, Negro Women, Women in the Colonial Countries

THE WORKER

of March 9th will mark International Women's Day, March 8th, with articles by and interviews with distinguished women's leaders.

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Foreign Critics Hail Jerome's Movie Pamphlet

The third edition of V. J. Jerome's Marxist pamphlet 'The Negro in Hollywood Films' is now available at all progressive bookstores for 25 cents. It is a must not only to moviegoers and persons interested in film-making and film criticism, but it is also a model for the examination of the billionaires' use of other arts to distort and falsify the Negro theme.

Jerome's pamphlet puts forward two main theses:

1. The treatment of Negro themes and characters by Hollywood during the past 50 years has borne a clear relationship to the political program of monopoly capital in each successive period.

2. While making certain concessions on the screen designed to 'adjust' to the Negro people's forward movement, the controlling interests have sought tenaciously to retain the cliches and discrimination of the past in one form or another. The concessions have been used as tactics with a view to strengthening monopoly capital's basic strategy, objectives of which are to perpetuate the odious myth of white supremacy; to undermine the movement of the Negro people . . . and to keep the Negro people from understanding the true basis and nature of their oppression; to keep from the Negro people, the scientific teaching of the Communist Party that their oppression is national in essence; to weaken the ties of the Negro people with the white workers and other popular allies and thereby to retard the general working-class struggle for emancipation from capitalism.

Since its appearance more than a year ago, Jerome's pamphlet has received wide comment in newspapers and journals throughout the world.

From Sovietskoye Iskusstvo (Moscow) Nov. 24, 1951: "Masses & Mainstream, a progressive publishing concern in the U.S.A. published a book by V. J. Jerome entitled 'The Negro in Hollywood Films.' The author of this book is the editor of Political Affairs . . . as well as the chairman of the National Cultural Commission of the Communist Party. In June, 1951, he was thrown into prison, along with 16 other outstanding activists of the American Communist Party.

In this book Jerome undertook the task of outlining the history of the development of the Negro theme in the Hollywood films. The author convincingly demonstrates how monopoly capital, the actual master of the U.S.A., exploits for its selfish purposes so powerful a means of ideological influence as the films. Throughout its existence in the United States the film industry has served as a weapon of the most unbridled chauvinist, racist propaganda . . ."

From Societa (Italian Marxist Journal), Vol. 7, No. 3, 1951: "But most important of all, as a contribution to the struggle against American racism and in the unmasking of white chauvinism, is, in our opinion, the long study by the editor of Political Affairs, V. J. Jerome on Racism in Hollywood (The Negro in Hollywood Films), dealing with the insidious way in which the American cinema tries to perpetuate the myth of white superiority . . . The author makes a minute analysis of several films and arrives at conclusions that may surprise many here in Italy who have recently greeted these same films as examples of anti-racism (Pinky, Lost Boundaries, etc.)."

From The (British) Modern Quarterly, Vol. 7, Winter 1951-52: "Hollywood reacts in two ways. It pays lip-service to democracy, produces a cycle of films in which the Negro and Indian minorities in

'The New China' To Be Shown Here

'The New China,' first feature-length film on the Chinese People's Republic ever to be shown in America, will have its premiere at the Stanley Theatre next Saturday, March 8.

Photographed in natural color, this new film is the first movie report on China since the founding of the Republic over two years ago.

"The New China" consists of five parts: South China, the Yangtze, Hangchow, New Shanghai and New Peking.

These subjects have been welded into an intimate, human and factual study of the most important area of that country, of its industries, its agricultural reform, its political, cultural and economic life.

"The New China" contrasts the old and new. We see the ancient pagodas of Hangchow, the Forbidden City in Peking, the modern buildings of Shanghai. We see actual presentations of classic and modern plays, as well as the colorful folk festivals of Canton and Peking. Included in the film are scenes of the great celebrations of the first anniversary of the founding of the Republic, and the review of New China's splendid Army of Liberation.

"New China" is like having a front row seat to history in the making.

It was produced jointly by the



MAO TSE-TUNG

Chinese People's Republic Film Studios of Peking and the Central Documentary Film Studios of Moscow, photographed and directed by a large group of Soviet and Chinese film directors and cameramen, including Sergei Gerasimov (director of "The Young Guard"), Ivan Dukinsky, Siu Siao-Bin and Su Hoo-Chin.

"The New China" is narrated in English and is being distributed in the United States by Artkino Pictures.

'GENOCIDE' DOCUMENT PUT ON LIBRARY SHELVES

SEATTLE, March 3.—State, city his action, but neither party has and university libraries have accepted copies of "We Charge Genocide" with thanks, while

Seattle library officials persist in their dictatorial refusal to accept the volume as a gift.

The state library paid for its copy. Free copies have been accepted for the shelves of the Spokane, Everett, and Aberdeen, Wash., public libraries and the University of Washington general and law libraries, Civil Rights Congress chairman John Daschbach reported.

Nowhere except in Seattle has the book been rejected. Librarian John S. Richards was sustained by the city library board in

City library officials here are now in the position of refusing a best-seller, Daschbach pointed out. Some 500 copies of the historic petition to the United Nations, asking relief from genocidal policies of the U. S. Government against the Negro people, have already been sold in Washington state alone.

Daschbach said CRC is forwarding a summary of its discussions and exchanges of correspondence with Seattle library officials to the American Library Association, requesting they act on the matter.

'Genocide' Petition Inspires New Song

"Genocide," a song inspired by the Civil Rights Congress' historic petition to the United Nations charging the United States Government with a policy of genocide against the Negro people, has just been published by People's Artists Inc.

The song was written by Albert Wood, a young Negro shop-worker of West Indian descent, and appears in Vol. 2, No. 8 of "Sing Out!" a monthly magazine of songs and articles about people's music.

The song is composed along the lines of the traditional Trinidadian calypso form. It has already been sung at a number of concerts and mass rallies by People's Artists' performers and has been greeted with an enthusiastic response from all audiences.

the U.S.A. are given a special, a new type of treatment. The Negro films, Pinky, Intruder in the Dust . . . Home of the Brave, Lost Boundaries have been brilliantly analyzed by V. J. Jerome (in The Negro in Hollywood Films), who put the films clearly in their context of the current struggles of the Negro people for emancipation and the general crisis of Hollywood.

He pointed out that the mere portrayal of Negroes as heroes was a sharp departure from their old roles as Pullman porters, etc., roles which they had been given ever since the start of Hollywood films. "He (Jerome) stated: "Regardless of what must be said in criticism—and what must be said here

is fundamental criticism—it would be anything but realistic not to see in the new screen depiction of the Negro the fact that the advancing movement of the Negro people, together with their white labor and progressive allies, has forced a new tactical concession from the enemy . . ."

"At the same time it would be even more unrealistic not to see in this new concession a new move—more dangerous because more subtle—through which the racist ruling class of our country is today reasserting its strategic ideology of white supremacy on the Hollywood screen." (Quoted by John Alexander in his article "Two Camps in the World of Films.")

on the scoreboard—

by lester rodney

Wayne University Suspends a Student

NEWS ITEM: Detroit, March 1.—A student at Wayne University, Mrs. Loraine Faxon Meisner, was suspended today following her refusal to "co-operate" with the Un-American Activities Committee. The Committee sought to question her about participation last summer in the Third World Youth and Student Congress in Berlin . . .

AN OPEN LETTER TO THE PRESIDENT OF WAYNE UNIVERSITY:

Dear President, whatever your name is:

Our country's educational system is supposed to be grounded in the great traditions of freedom of thought, the clash of opinions, the free exchange of ideas, the relentless search for truth.

You don't seem to believe in any of those things.

I bet you talk about the "free world" and its battle against totalitarianism.

I don't know Mrs. Meisner or her politics. They are none of my business, and certainly just as little your business or the business of a Dixiecrat Congressman.

Mrs. Meisner has been suspended from your institution, either by you or with your acquiescence, because she allegedly attended the World Youth Festival. What was this festival? What was this fearsome thing which shook the ticker tape in Wall Street's stock exchange and causes such convulsions in the offices of a frightened university president? Here are some of the words of the closing pledge taken by the two million participants:

"We, young girls and boys from 104 countries and of the most varied races, opinions, religious beliefs and social backgrounds, have come together in Berlin for the Third World Festival of Youth and Students. Our aim is once again to declare before the whole world that the young generation of all countries, and of all peoples, is striving with determination for peace and a better future. . . ."

"We dedicate all our strength to the struggle to prevent a new war . . . to fight against the armaments race and for the improvement of the living conditions of the youth. To strengthen the friendship and peaceful co-existence of the peoples.

"At this solemn hour, we pledge to remain true to the cause of peace. We pledge it. We pledge it. We pledge it."

Out with those Wayne University students who strive for peace and a better future!

Out with those who would prevent a new war!

Out with those who believe in the co-existence of different nations and economic systems, who are against the armaments race, who are for brotherhood!

"True to the cause of peace. . . ."

Suspend immediately those who are true to the cause of peace!

If Mrs. Meisner had gone last summer to a "festival" in the prison dictatorship of the butcher Franco, where instead of the world "peace," the words "war" and "fascism" were posted everywhere in 18 languages, you would not oust her from her studies at Wayne University.

If she went to a meeting of the Ku Klux Klan where new bombings of the homes of Negro Americans were planned, she would not be hailed up by the Dixiecrat Un-American Committee and would not be suspended by Wayne University.

If she went to a student and youth meeting where millions shouted: "We Want War," "Drop the Atomomb on Asia," "Burn the Books, Shatter the Cities, Fry the Women and Children with Napalm," she would not be ousted by Wayne.

Of course, there could be no such meeting of millions of young people anywhere in the world, for nowhere are there millions of young people who want war and killing. The young people of the world spoke and were spoken for at Berlin. They want peace and they will have peace.

Your action has disgraced the very word "education," the very word "university." You have insulted those of us who fought for our country and against fascism in World War II. The ghosts of Hitler and Mussolini applaud you, president of Wayne. The ghosts of Washington, Paine, Jefferson, Lincoln and Franklin Roosevelt shudder in shame.

Supreme Court Justice Douglas recently said: "This fear has even entered universities, great citadels of our spiritual strength, and corrupted them. We have the spectacle of university officials lending themselves to one of the worst kind of witchhunts we have seen since our early days."

In the hope that you recover your courage and integrity and right this wrong, and failing that, in the profound belief that your craven un-American surrender to the witchhunters will be resoundingly repudiated by the students of our land, if not sooner than surely later. . . . Yours truly.

Pruden-Vejar and Other Topics

FRITZIE PRUDEN of Canada, a 5-2 underdog, won Friday night's fight with Chicó Vejar clearly as I saw it. Was the aggressor, in command all the way, scored more often, got in the only knockdown of the fight, and hit the second most damaging punch too, a body blow that had Vejar holding for two rounds. Never staggered, Pruden earned six of the 10 rounds clearly at the very minimum. But the referee and judges didn't think so. . . . Anybody else catch this one? What did you think?

Could-get-along-nicely-without: Such things as a big fuss for a college basketball player who scores the thousandth point of his career. In the modern game this is not such a great to do, and making it sound as if the current scorer is thereby a better player than all others who have before him at the same school is completely out of whack. For example, Carlson of Fordham, the 6-8 center, is not even good enough to rate in contention for all-city. . . . Could also do without these fourth day of training stories from the South about so and so hitting a practice game horner, and all kind of solemn conclusions about the coming season being drawn from this one blow against a rookie throwing the ball straight across the plate. The boys must get their angles for a daily story—why?

It's certainly time for Pitt to give coach Carlson a friendly pat on the back for services rendered over the years and a retirement pension. He is making a painful farce out of basketball with his pelatant full game freeze. Ask the 6,000 who had to watch Penn State beat Pitt 24-9.

Court Upholds Feinberg Law; Sharp Dissent by Douglas

WASHINGTON, March 3.—The Supreme Court today upheld New York State's Feinberg Law in a far-reaching decision that said a person's associates help determine loyalty. The 6 to 3 ruling brought a scorching dissent, written by Justice William Douglas, that the New York law cripples academic freedom and sets up the principle of "guilty by association."

Justice Sherman Minton wrote the majority opinion.

The Feinberg Law, passed in 1949, directs the State Board of Regents to draw up a list of "subversive" organizations. Membership by a teacher in any of these is ground for dismissal unless a teacher can otherwise prove "loyalty." Both teachers and groups are allowed hearings.

A test suit was brought by eight New York City taxpayers against the New York City Board of Education. They argued that the law and regulations issued under it, violate the free speech and free assembly provisions of the Constitution and are too vague for objective enforcement.

Judge Minton, in the majority decision, declared:

"One's associates, past and present, as well as one's conduct, may properly be considered in determining fitness and loyalty."

DOUGLAS DISSENTS

Justice Douglas, in a dissent joined by Justices Hugo L. Black and Felix Frankfurter, said the Feinberg Law follows "a principle repugnant to our society—guilt by association" and would turn the

school system into a "spying project."

"Regular loyalty reports on the teachers must be made out," he said. "The principals become detectives; the students, the parents, the community become informers. Ears are cocked for tell-tale signs of disloyalty. The prejudices of the community come into play in searching out the disloyal."

Such a law, he said, would bring results "typical of what happens in a police state" and create an environment under which there could be "no real academic freedom" and "no exercise of the free intellect."

Black, in an added dissent of his own, said that under our form of government, public officials cannot constitutionally be given power to select the ideas people can think about, censor the public views they express, or choose the persons or groups people can affiliate with."

1,700 Drivers, Dockers Strike In Louisville

LOUISVILLE, Ky., March 3.—A strike of 1,700 drivers and dock workers today tied up all general trucking firms here.

Subs

(Continued from Page 1) the subscribers are new readers of The Worker. Many of the veteran readers had renewed their subs through other channels, and were not included among the 201 subs obtained by Fur Board members.

The Fur Board readers' achievement put the fur workers in the city well above distributive workers in the competition between the two groups. Fur Council readers, with a goal of 450 have about 200 so that fur workers combined have some 400, or 60 percent of the goal. Distributive workers have 460, or 54 percent of their 850 objectives.

NEXT SATURDAY NIGHT, MARCH 8th, 1952

International Women's Day Tribute

MARGARET NELSON

Wife of Pittsburgh Communist Leader, Steve Nelson

DOROTHY ROSE BLUMBERG

JEAN FRANKFELD

defendants in the Baltimore Smith Act Trial

ELIZABETH GURLEY FLYNN

CLAUDIA JONES --- BETTY GANNETT

MARION BACHRACH

defendants in the New York Smith Act Trial

YUGOSLAV HALL, 405 West 41st Street

8:30 P.M.

Admission 75 cents

Exciting Program • Bedford Stuyvesant Peace Chorus

Auspices: FAMILIES OF THE SMITH ACT VICTIMS

Observe INTERNATIONAL WOMEN'S DAY

by paying tribute to

CAROL KING

Tuesday, March 4 — 8 P. M.

TEACHERS CENTER, 206 West 15th St., N.Y.C.

Speakers:

Mrs. Charlotte Bass • Prof. Louise Pettibone Smith
Mrs. Blanch Freedman • songs by Nadyne Brewer

Admission 50 Cents, tax included

Auspices: National Women's Appeal for the Rights of Foreign Born Americans

COURT RULING IS SPUR TO ALBANY WITCHHUNT BILLS

ALBANY, March 3.—Bipartisan "subversive" list.

legislators, emboldened by the 6-3 Supreme Court decision upholding the Feinberg Law, today stepped up plans to rush several witch-hunt measures through the final weeks of the session.

Sen. William F. Condon, Westchester Republican, is expected to move quickly for a vote on his bill which bars tax exemptions to all groups on the Board of Regents comes up in the Senate this week.

The People Will Be the Final Jury, Pettis Perry Declares

By MICHAEL VARY

Pettis Perry, Communist leader, told a Negro history meeting in

Brooklyn Heights Saturday night,

the American people will be the final jury in the Smith Act trial, in which he is a defendant. He pointed to the increasing resistance to hysteria, as a sign that the frameup can be smashed.

The meeting was organized by the Boro Hall and LaGuardia Clubs of the American Labor Party, and the All Nations Club of YPA at the UE Hall, 160 Montague St. Two hundred people

turned out to hear Perry and Miss Mercedes Arroyo, a woman leader of the Puerto Rican people.

Perry denounced those who accused the Communists of practicing force and violence as the real perpetrators of violence, and pointed to Mississippi as a prime example of force and violence. "Mississippi will never be democratic," he said, "until a Negro sits in the Congressional seat of Rankin, and until a Negro is the Governor of that State."

SEEK 2,000 DETROIT JOBS FOR NEGROES, PUSH FOR FEPC

DETROIT.—The Greater Detroit Negro Labor Council in a conference attended by close to 100 delegates set a goal of 2,000 jobs for Negro workers in the city and 60,000 signatures on a FEPC petition.

The two top officers, Joe Morgan, president, and Gerald Boyd, executive secretary, told of important victories already being registered on the job front, at the Great Bear supermarkets and other spots.

"The fight for jobs, for FEPC,

CIO Councils Take Stand On Political Action

Two major CIO central bodies gave expression to the growing desire in labor ranks for truly independent political action.

In Elizabeth, 80 delegates from 20 locals, at the 11th annual convention of the Union County Industrial Union Council, voted to re-establish an active Political Action Committee for the 1952 campaign. The PAC committee was instructed to "demand a voice in the selection of candidates" of both the Democratic and Republican parties. Such candidates, they specified, must support CIO policy.

The delegates further made clear they would consider contests in the primaries if the major parties were not responsive to their request.

Earlier, the call to the Essex-West Hudson CIO Council annual convention to be held Feb. 24 at Continental Ballroom also urged its members to greater political activity in the 1952 elections.

Council leaders called for PAC committees to "rid our communities of elected officials whose backgrounds, associations, business connections and devotion to democratic principles are questionable."

6,000 Mexican Power Workers Fight Wage Cut

MEXICO CITY, March 2.—Six thousand workers went on strike against the Mexican Light & Power Co. here, blacking out the capital, and were finally forced back to work by a government injunction. The company is an alliance of U. S., British, Belgian and Canadian capital under the chairmanship of former U. S. Ambassador to Mexico, George Messersmith. It is officially registered as a Canadian firm.

The utility provoked the strike by withholding 13.1 percent of a 15 percent pay increase won by the union in May 1950. At that time, under government pressure, union officials signed a two-year contract making the increase conditional on the company's profits reaching a level sufficiently above 8.7 percent on the capital investment to cover the increase.

A government-appointed commission found after six months that in the first year of the contract the company's profits were "only" slightly above 8.7 percent. Accordingly, the company announced it was deducting 13.1 percent from the workers' paychecks.

In a telegram to President Miguel Aleman, the union charged the company had made concealed profits of 60 million pesos (\$7,000,000), in addition to its reported profits. It said the company also set aside reserves of 10 million pesos annually for machinery replacement without any intention of using the money for that purpose. This reserve alone is enough to cover the 15 percent wage increase, it said.

SEEK 2,000 DETROIT JOBS FOR NEGROES, PUSH FOR FEPC

DETROIT.—The Greater Detroit Negro Labor Council in a conference attended by close to 100 delegates set a goal of 2,000 jobs for Negro workers in the city and 60,000 signatures on a FEPC petition.

"Without struggle there can be no progress," the slogan of the great Frederick Douglass, was the keynote of the conference. Also the memorable words of the great Harriet Tubman, "There are two things I've got the right to do... and these are death or liberty, one or the other I mean to have."

Officers elected were: Joe Morgan, president; Layman Walker, director of organization; Gerald Boyd, executive secretary. Vice presidents are: H. S. Shapiro, Velma Manier, Frank Bell, Dorothy Knight. Treasurer, Dave Moore, Rec.-secy., James Walker.

Executive Board members: Lee Cain, William Barrett, E. C. Jones, Gynne Webb Charlotte Neal, Van Brooks, Loretta Williams.

What's On?

Coming

BROOKLYN LABOR YOUTH LEAGUE salutes Colonial Youth—Friday March 7th, 1952 at 3200 Coney Island Ave. First Brooklyn Performance—"Medal for Willie"—William Vila guest speaker, Otis McCrea and his band. Donation \$1.50 in advance at the door \$1.50.

MAKE A NOTE of one affair you won't want to miss!!! that is the Harlem Music and Dance Festival to celebrate the opening of the Frederick Douglass Educational Center on Saturday, March 15 at 8:30 p.m. Entertainment by Polly and Jimmy Rogers, Osborne Smith, Bob De Cormier and a score of others. Guest of Honor—Wm. L. Patterson. At the Golden Gate Ballroom, 142d St. and Lenox Ave. Tickets \$1.20 and \$1.80 (tax incl.). Tickets on sale at the Jefferson, Workers Bookshops and at the Bookfair—4th St., N.Y.C.

THE TRUTH IN the Rosenberg case. Wednesday March 12th—8 p.m. Pythian Hall—135 West 70th Street. Prominent speakers. Admission 50 cents. Auspices: Committee to Secure Justice in the Rosenberg Case.

BROTHERHOOD CELEBRATION—March 15, Cultural presentations also dancing, mumbo and popular. Yugoslav-American Hall, 405 W. 41st St. Door \$1. Sponsored by Young Progressives of America—New York State.

GRAND PRIZE INFL FILM FESTIVAL 1952

DREAM OF A COSSACK



Germ Warfare -- New Horror Spurs Need for Korea Truce

THE HORROR OF THE KOREAN WAR launched by President Truman against a people 6,000 miles from our shores touches a height.

This is in the official Peking-Korean charge that germ warfare is being waged against the blood-soaked Korean people.

Peking is rushing medical personnel to help Korea fight off the plagues and diseases caused by germ attacks, they announce officially.

THIS IS NOT the first time that the horror of germ warfare has been used. The Soviet Government fully proved that the Japanese generals had employed it in their attacks on Siberia and Manchuria. In fact, it came out in the official records that Japan's generals were getting ready to use germ warfare against the United States. (Materials on the Trial of Japanese Army Charged with Manufacturing and Employing Bacteriological Warfare, Moscow, 1950).

In our own country George Merck, chairman for the U. S. Army of its "Biological Warfare Committee," declared in January, 1946, that the Axis powers "were behind the U. S. A. in their work on biological warfare." (Report to the Secretary of War).

It becomes all the more ominous, in the light of the Peking-Korean indictment, to recall that it was only Washington and Tokyo, of all the great powers, that refused in 1925 to ratify the Geneva Convention against germ warfare.

And in 1946, President Truman withdrew this anti-germ warfare convention from any consideration by the U. S. Senate which had it on file. Similarly, in the UN, the Washington spokesmen have opposed all consideration of this question.

In 1943, President Roosevelt pledged that he would not use germs as weapons unless "they were first used by our enemies."

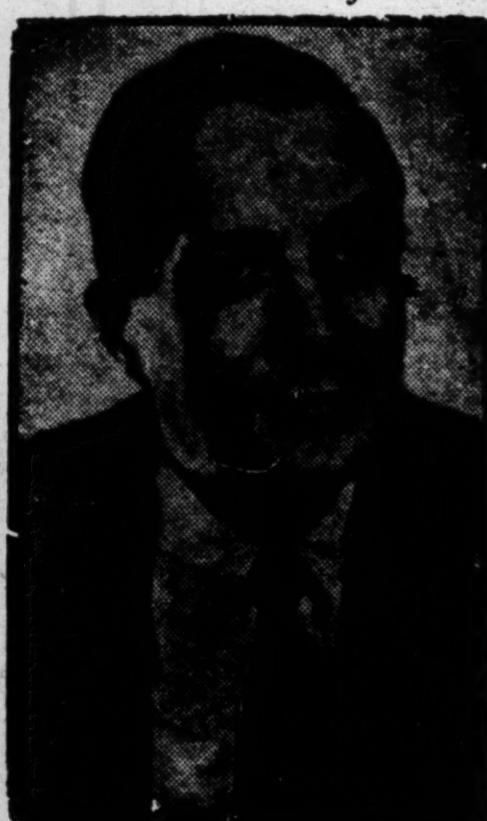
But the Pentagon now feels, according to the New (Continued on Page 5)

Lawrence Rally Launches Fight On Unemployment

By GEORGE MORRIS

LAWRENCE, Mass., March 3.—Seven hundred textile workers at Turn Hall today, with Vito Marcantonio as speaker, launched the Lawrence Committee for Jobs and Security and its program to meet the depression that has hit this area's workers.

The former congressman drew the high point of response from his audience when he said that the most fundamental step necessary to meet the problem of rising unemployment and falling living standards, is return to a policy of peace and a peacetime economy. The way to more jobs for textile workers, he said, is peaceful relations and trade with the 475 million Chinese people and the peoples of the other countries now



MARCANTONIO

cut off from trade with the United States.

Continuation of the war and arms expansion policy he warned, will bring us to a depression that "will make the 1932 situation look like a picnic."

The assembled people, hundreds of them in middle-aged (Continued on Page 6)

Ike for UMT; See Close Vote

WASHINGTON, March 3.—General Dwight D. Eisenhower today wired his support for Universal Military Training. His views were sought by two Republican Congressmen because of what they termed "the apathetic attitude of some Congressmen toward UMT"—meaning the reluctance of many Congressmen to vote against the expressed opposition of the American people. Speaker Sam Rayburn reportedly told President Truman today that the vote will be "very tight."

(Continued on Page 6)

9 OUT OF 10 SIGN BIG 5 PEACE PLEA IN CINCINNATI

— See Page 2 —

Daily Worker

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Trial Postponed 4 Weeks; '16' Win Points on 'Evidence'

By HARRY RAYMOND

The 16 New York Smith Act defendants yesterday won a one-month postponement in the second Foley Square thought-control trial. Judge Edward J. Dimock set March 31, as the new trial date. A battery of three defense lawyers and two defendants acting, as their own counsel, beat down also a stubborn refusal of Prosecutor Myles Lane and his staff of seven assistants to comply with an earlier court order for full defense inspection of specific parts of nearly 400 books, newspapers, magazines and pamphlets scheduled to be presented as evidence of a "Communist conspiracy."

Judge Dimock granted the two main defense motions.

He ordered Lane to present the defense a complete list of the possible documentary evidence by March 10. When Lane said he could get the list ready in 48 hours, and asked for a shorter adjournment, Judge Dimock asked: "Are you going to be able to go through Das Kapital (by Karl Marx) in two days?"

"I think so," Lane replied solemnly, while the courtroom rocked with laughter.

RIGHT TO TRAVEL

The defense then won a concession on the right of defendants to travel to other states. The court ruled he would consider in chambers within 48 hours' notice petitions for individual defendants to travel to other states to interview (Continued on Page 6)

Fur Board Readers Over Top, 120 of 200 Are New Readers

Our readers among the New York fur workers connected with the Furriers Joint Board have secured more than 200 subs in the current circulation, and are plugging away for 270 by March 15.

The New York Trade Union Committee for Press Freedom decided on this date as the target for all unionists working in the campaign to hit their goals. The Committee's action followed the editorial plea in the Daily Worker last Wednesday that all groups of readers continue the drive beyond March 1 until they reach their goals.

Chicagoans, Philadelphians, Bostonians and others have sim-

ilarly acted to extend their campaign until completion.

The Fur Board workers were the first trade union group of readers to reach their mark of 200 subs. They did it last Thursday night when some 60 readers met to organize a permanent committee to promote and circulate the paper among fur Board unionists. Howard Fast, America's great novelist and one of the owners of the Daily Worker, addressed the meeting, as did Max Gordon of the paper's editorial staff.

They came along to the meeting with more than a dozen subs to bring their total to 201. They had secured, as well,

another dozen subs to the Italian-language New York working-class newspaper, L'Unita del Popolo.

They figure that about 120 of the subscribers are new readers of The Worker. Many of the veteran readers had renewed their subs through other channels, and were not included among the 201 subs obtained by fur Board members.

The Fur Board readers' achievement put the fur workers in the city well above distributive workers in the competition between the two groups. Fur Council readers, with a goal of 450 have about 200 so that fur workers combined have some 400, or 60 percent of the goal. Distributive workers have 460, or 54 percent of their 850 objectives.

9 Out of 10 Sign for Big 5 Peace Pact in Cincinnati

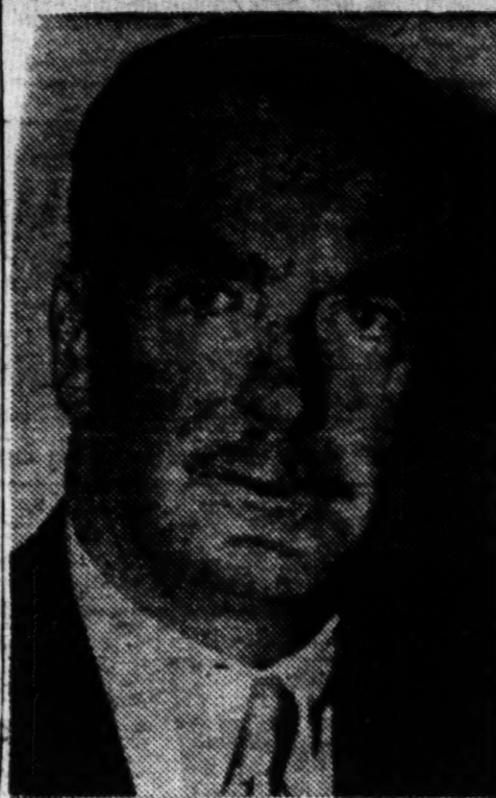
CINCINNATI, March 3.—Members of the Cincinnati Peace Committee last week collected over 1,000 signatures to a petition calling for an end to the war in Korea and a conference of the five major powers.

Nine out of 10 people approached signed enthusiastically and blessed the solicitors, signature collectors reported.

One woman collected 300 signatures in one day. Many people

asked her for petitions to circulate. One man got 182 signatures in the street. Two men canvassing together got 193 signatures. Two women got 150 signatures on the street in less than two hours.

The results in Cincinnati, said the committee, indicate that the Gallup Poll was correct in its findings that at least 70 percent of the American people want President Truman to meet with Premier Stalin and Prime Minister Churchill to negotiate an end to the cold war.



EDEN.

By JOSEPH STAROBIN

PARIS, Feb. 28 (By Mail).—French Communists soberly warned that the Acheson deals at Lisbon for reviving a fascist German army threaten all Europe with a push toward fascism.

Pierre Courtade, the Communist editorialist observes on Feb. 27 that the Lisbon conference in effect okayed the pre-conference deal in London whereby the American, British and French foreign ministers, together with Chancellor Adenauer, agreed to postpone

West Germany's admission into

NATO, but to bring the so-called European Defense Community into the closest association with the Atlantic Pact. In other words, West Germany is entering into the war coalition, indirectly. Even if its 12 or 15 divisions and its 1,500

airplanes will not be ready for a considerable time, already West

German officers are being invited

to the SHAPE headquarters. The

German financial contribution has

been decided. German war industry will soon be geared into

the whole plan.

The Communist writer notes, in the second place, that the talk of a special British or American guarantee to France is disappearing in contradictory denials.

During the French Assembly debate in which the European army was ratified by 40 votes, foreign minister Robert Schuman tried to assure France that Britain and the U.S.A. would give some

special guarantees against the German danger; this was immediately denied on the other side of the Channel.

Last Monday, Schuman again talked of such guarantees, and Foreign Secretary Anthony Eden again denied them. Courtade scoffs at this crude way in which the French people are being sold down the river. He ridicules a British guarantee as being worth no more than it was in 1939.

"As for an American guarantee, it would be simply absurd: to ask a guarantee from Truman against Adenauer is like asking protection from the chief of a gang against the exactions of his chief subordinate."

The Communist writer then underscores a second main aspect of the Lisbon conference: "fascization of the coalition in Europe which must necessarily give first place to a neo-Nazi Germany."

Courtade notes the entry of Greece and Turkey, the proposal of the Portuguese foreign minister that Franco Spain be tied into NATO, and Schuman's response that such a move would be "premature"; in other words, it is not yet ripe, but it is ripening.

This fascization, the Communists here believe, will be all the more speeded since the financial and economic problems, especially in France, are less and less capable of being overcome by normal democratic methods.

Courtade concludes his comment on Lisbon by saying: "We are living through days of exceptional gravity." He calls on the French people for a "new re-dedication, an increasing revolt, soon to be irresistible" against the whole NATO, and its works.

In sum, while the promises at Lisbon face heavy going the conference represents a pushing-ahead, especially with regard to West Germany and the mounting of 200 air bases in western Europe, known as the "infrastructure."

The whole project is one for which our people are asked to pay heavily. This in turn means a further push to the Right and a heavy growth of the resistance of the peoples against both fascism and war.

The acute financial crisis in France has followed so quickly on the heels of the Lisbon meeting of NATO that detailed com-



ACHESON

ments on the latter have been blurred over in the panic over France's bankruptcy.

The London Times on Feb. 26 however struck a realistic note when it said that the Lisbon estimates of European rearmament are unlikely to be fulfilled, whereas the pushing forward of German rearmament constitutes "a maximum provocation for the Soviet Union."

Secretary Dean Acheson, and his associates, are coming home with a big fanfare about a success at Lisbon. This is intended to persuade Congress (and the American people) to fork over the eight billion dollars for the Mutual Security Administration's 1952-53 budget.

The leading Paris newspaper, *Le Monde* of the same date notes that the promise of "about 50 divisions" made at Lisbon (not counting Greece, Turkey and the future German divisions) will actually be 48—provided that a division of U.S. marines is added to the six U.S. divisions now in Germany.

Even though Italian, Scandinavian and Canadian contributions in man-power are to be increased, *Le Monde* considers that in actual fact, NATO will have only 30 divisions ready by the end of 1952. Others will be in varying stages of preparation.

Le Monde believes that the Lisbon conference did not bring any sensational or unexpected results; it simply "dissipated some illusions carefully maintained until now about the military capacity of most of the Atlantic countries at the present time."

Then *Le Monde* concludes that the main problem—the rearmament of Germany and the consequence of reconstituting a new Wehrmacht—is what opens up "serious dangers for the financial, economic and social stability of the European states."

Korea War Not Popular, Says USO Official

SEATTLE, March 4.—The public support for the purpose of the anti-fascist World War II is lacking in the Korean war, Edwin E. Bond, national director of the United Services Organization (USO) acknowledged here.

Bond, who worked with the USO during World War II, said that "morale work" is tougher now because "the purposefulness in the minds of the individuals in the service in World War II is missing now. Then they knew there was a war to be fought and war to be won. They knew what they had to do."

"Now they are not so sure why they are taking two to four years out of their lives to be in the armed services."

WHY SNOW STORMS DON'T TIE UP MOSCOW

By JOSEPH CLARK

MOSCOW, USSR.

A heavy snow had been falling all night and was continuing into the day. The wind had risen to almost gale proportions and was piling up huge white drifts. It was a good moment to check and see how Moscow manages to keep its surface transportation rolling throughout the winter.

This winter had come early to Moscow—at the very beginning of November. But then December and most of January caused old residents here to shake their heads and murmur about what had happened to the weather. Days and even weeks would pass without snow or frost, and that was most unusual. In this part of Russia there's rarely supposed to be a thaw until April.

But winter descended again, at least as far as snow was concerned, and Moscow's labor of Sisyphus started again. As fast as the snow is removed it snows again, but man wins out in the battle and traffic moves without interruption.

It's extraordinary in many ways. New Yorkers will remember the blizzard of 1947 and how it tied up the city. Well, that's a normal kind of snow for Moscow from December through March, yet the city doesn't get tied up. Trolley buses move, as do the street cars and autobuses. The heavy truck traffic and passenger cars move as

usual. Rarely do you see a stalled car or truck. Buses or trolleys may be a few minutes off schedule but that's all.

COLUMN FORMATION

The city organizes a mechanized attack on the snow first of all. Downtown and on all major traffic arteries convoys of snow ploughs move through. They advance not singly but in columns of three or four or more, sweeping up the snow and pushing it to the curb.

Then come convoys of the special snow removal machines. They've been in operation for a number of years but still never fail to attract a group of spectators. The machine has a giant scoop which all but talks and cusses at the snow. It digs and scoops with a two-way circular motion and passes its load up a conveyor of multiple scoops which pile the snow onto a truck standing in the back. In a few minutes the truck is loaded and another one which has been waiting backs into place.

Supplementing the machines and cleaning the sidewalks are thousands of snow shovelers, mostly women. Each apartment house is responsible for seeing that the sidewalks in front are cleared off and safe for walking. Every once in a while you come to a building where the sidewalk is roped off. They're chipping the ice and shoveling snow from the

roofs, cornices and balconies before a menace is created. Sometimes ice forms on the streets and trucks come down sprinkling sand just the way they do water in the summer time.

RECREATION

You don't have to go to the park to see the kids on skis and skates. They use the courtyards as skating rinks and kids play hockey games and go skating as soon as school lets out. . . . The regular parks and rinks are used by tens of thousands of skaters and skiers of all ages daily.

Then before dark some folks like to walk through Red Square or the Alexandrov Gardens and see the marvelous effects which winter achieves on the Kremlin architecture or on St. Basil's Cathedral. . . . Meanwhile the traffic keeps rolling.

It is always a source of amazement to see how the Russians carry on with the ordinary pursuits of life during the winter. With the snow swirling about, there are ice cream vendors out all over Moscow and plenty of customers buying Eskimo pies, ice cream cones and sandwiches. Also, at busy intersections you find little stands where theater and concert tickets are being sold right out in the open. In snow and sub-zero weather the ticket seller, wrapped in furs, looks as snug as an Eskimo in an igloo.

REV. A. S. McCREARY, Pastor, First Baptist Church, Youngstown, Ohio. " . . . Personally I am not afraid of Communism or any other 'ism' permeating the Negro community—if Democracy is made to work in behalf of all the people. I urge that you use your good office to set aside the conviction of Roosevelt Ward."

REV. JOHN H. LATHROP,

Foreign Critics Hail Jerome's Movie Pamphlet

The third edition of V. J. Jerome's Marxist pamphlet 'The Negro in Hollywood Films' is now available at all progressive bookstores for 25 cents. It is a must not only to moviegoers and persons interested in film-making and film criticism, but it is also a model for the examination of the billionaires' use of other arts to distort and falsify the Negro theme.

Jerome's pamphlet puts forward two main theses:

1. The treatment of Negro themes and characters by Hollywood during the past 50 years has borne a clear relationship to the political program of monopoly capital in each successive period.

2. While making certain concessions on the screen designed to 'adjust' to the Negro people's forward movement, the controlling interests have sought tenaciously to retain the cliches and discrimination of the past in one form or another. The concessions have been used as tactics with a view to strengthening monopoly capital's basic strategy, objectives of which are to perpetuate the odious myth of white supremacy; to undermine the movement of the Negro people . . . and to keep the Negro people from understanding the true basis and nature of their oppression; to keep from the Negro people, the scientific teaching of the Communist Party that their oppression is national in essence; to weaken the ties of the Negro people with the white workers and other popular allies and thereby to retard the general working-class struggle for emancipation from capitalism.

Since its appearance more than a year ago, Jerome's pamphlet has received wide comment in newspapers and journals throughout the world.

From Sovietskoye Iskusstvo (Moscow) Nov. 24, 1951: "Masses & Mainstream, a progressive publishing concern in the U.S.A. published a book by V. J. Jerome entitled 'The Negro in Hollywood Films.' The author of this book is the editor of Political Affairs . . . as well as the chairman of the National Cultural Commission of the Communist Party. In June, 1951, he was thrown into prison, along with 16 other outstanding activists of the American Communist Party.

"In this book Jerome undertook the task of outlining the history of the development of the Negro theme in the Hollywood films. The author convincingly demonstrates how monopoly capital, the actual master of the U.S.A., exploits for its selfish purposes so powerful a means of ideological influence as the films. Throughout its existence in the United States the film industry has served as a weapon of the most unbridled chauvinist, racist propaganda. . . ."

From Societa (Italian Marxist Journal), Vol. 7, No. 3, 1951: "But most important of all, as a contribution to the struggle against American racism and in the unmasking of white chauvinism, is, in our opinion, the long study by the editor of Political Affairs, V. J. Jerome on Racism in Hollywood (The Negro in Hollywood Films), dealing with the insidious way in which the American cinema tries to perpetuate the myth of white superiority. . . . The author makes a minute analysis of several films and arrives at conclusions that may surprise many here in Italy who have recently greeted these same films as examples of anti-racism (Pinky, Lost Boundaries, etc.)."

From The (British) Modern Quarterly, Vol. 7, Winter 1951-52: "Hollywood reacts in two ways. It pays lip-service to democracy, produces a cycle of films in which the Negro and Indian minorities in

'The New China' To Be Shown Here

'The New China,' first feature-length film on the Chinese People's Republic ever to be shown in America, will have its premiere at the Stanley Theatre next Saturday, March 8.

Photographed in natural color, this new film is the first movie report on China since the founding of the Republic over two years ago.

"The New China" consists of five parts: South China, the Yangtze, Hangchow, New Shanghai and New Peking.

These subjects have been welded into an intimate, human and factual study of the most important area of that country, of its industries, its agricultural reform, its political, cultural and economic life.

"The New China" contrasts the old and new. We see the ancient pagodas of Hangchow, the Forbidden City in Peking, the modern buildings of Shanghai. We see actual presentations of classic and modern plays, as well as the colorful folk festivals of Canton and Peking. Included in the film are scenes of the great celebrations of the first anniversary of the founding of the Republic, and the review of New China's splendid Army of Liberation.

"The New China" is like having a front row seat to history in the making.

It was produced jointly by the



MAO TSE-TUNG

Chinese People's Republic Film Studios of Peking and the Central Documentary Film Studios of Moscow, photographed and directed by a large group of Soviet and Chinese film directors and cameramen, including Sergei Gerasimov (director of 'The Young Guard'), Ivan Dukinsky, Siu Siao-Bin and Su Ho-Chin.

"The New China" is narrated in English and is being distributed in the United States by Artkino Pictures.

'GENOCIDE' DOCUMENT PUT ON LIBRARY SHELVES

SEATTLE, March 3.—State, city, his action, but neither party has and university libraries have accepted copies of "We Charge Genocide" with thanks, while Seattle library officials persist in their dictatorial refusal to accept the volume as a gift.

The state library paid for its copy. Free copies have been accepted for the shelves of the Spokane, Everett, and Aberdeen, Wash., public libraries and the University of Washington general and law libraries, Civil Rights Congress chairman John Daschbach reported.

Nowhere except in Seattle has the book been rejected. Librarian John S. Richards was suspended by the city library board in

City library officials here are now in the position of refusing a best-seller, Daschbach pointed out. Some 500 copies of the historic petition to the United Nations, asking relief from genocidal policies of the U. S. Government against the Negro people, have already been sold in Washington state alone.

Daschbach said CRC is forwarding a summary of its discussions and exchanges of correspondence with Seattle library officials to the American Library Association, requesting they act on the matter.

'Genocide' Petition Inspires New Song

"Genocide," a song inspired by the Civil Rights Congress' historic petition to the United Nations, charging the United States Government with a policy of genocide against the Negro people, has just been published by People's Artists Inc.

The song was written by Albert Wood, a young Negro shop-worker of West Indian descent, and appears in Vol. 2, No. 8 of "Sing Out!" a monthly magazine of songs and articles about people's music.

The song is composed along the lines of the traditional Trinidadian calypso form. It has already been sung at a number of concerts and mass rallies by People's Artists' performers and has been greeted with an enthusiastic response from all audiences.

the U.S.A. are given a special, a new type of treatment. The Negro films, Pinky, Intruder in the Dust . . . Home of the Brave, Lost Boundaries have been brilliantly analyzed by V. J. Jerome (in 'The Negro in Hollywood Films'), who put the films clearly in their context of the current struggles of the Negro people for emancipation and the general crisis of Hollywood. He pointed out that the mere portrayal of Negroes as heroes was a sharp departure from their old roles as Pullman porters, etc., roles which they had been given ever since the start of Hollywood films.

"He (Jerome) stated: "Regardless of what must be said in criticism—and what must be said here

is fundamental criticism—it would be anything but realistic not to see in the new screen depiction of the Negro the fact that the advancing movement of the Negro people, together with their white labor and progressive allies, has forced a new tactical concession from the enemy.

"At the same time it would be even more unrealistic not to see in this new concession a new move—more dangerous because more subtle—through which the racist ruling class of our country is to-day reasserting its strategic ideology of white supremacy on the Hollywood screen." (Quoted by John Alexander in his article "Two Camps in the World of Films.")

on the scoreboard—

by Lester Rodney

Wayne University Suspends a Student

NEWS ITEM: Detroit, March 1.—A student at Wayne University, Mrs. Loraine Faxon Meisner, was suspended today following her refusal to "co-operate" with the Un-American Activities Committee. The Committee sought to question her about participation last summer in the Third World Youth and Student Congress in Berlin. . . .

AN OPEN LETTER TO THE PRESIDENT OF WAYNE UNIVERSITY:

Dear President, whatever your name is:

Our country's educational system is supposed to be grounded in the great traditions of freedom of thought, the clash of opinions, the free exchange of ideas, the relentless search for truth.

You don't seem to believe in any of those things.

I bet you talk about the "free world" and its battle against "totalitarianism."

I don't know Mrs. Meisner or her politics. They are none of my business, and certainly just as little your business or the business of a Dixiecrat Congressman.

Mrs. Meisner has been suspended from your institution, either by you or with your acquiescence, because she allegedly attended the World Youth Festival. What was this festival? What was this fearsome thing which shook the ticker tape in Wall Street's stock exchange and causes such convulsions in the offices of a frightened university president? Here are some of the words of the closing pledge taken by the two million participants:

"We, young girls and boys from 104 countries and of the most varied races, opinions, religious beliefs and social backgrounds, have come together in Berlin for the Third World Festival of Youth and Students. Our aim is once again to declare before the whole world that the young generation of all countries, and of all peoples, is striving with determination for peace and a better future. . . .

"We dedicate all our strength to the struggle to prevent a new war . . . to fight against the armaments race and for the improvement of the living conditions of the youth. To strengthen the friendship and peaceful co-existence of the peoples.

"At this solemn hour, we pledge to remain true to the cause of peace. We pledge it. We pledge it. We pledge it."

Out with those Wayne University students who strive for peace and a better future!

Out with those who would prevent a new war!

Out with those who believe in the co-existence of different nations and economic systems, who are against the armaments race, who are for brotherhood!

"True to the cause of peace. . . ."

Suspend immediately those who are true to the cause of peace!

If Mrs. Meisner had gone last summer to a "festival" in the prison dictatorship of the butcher Franco, where instead of the world "peace," the words "war" and "fascism" were posted everywhere in 18 languages, you would not oust her from her studies at Wayne University.

If she went to a meeting of the Ku Klux Klan where new bombings of the homes of Negro Americans were planned, she would not be hailed up by the Dixiecrat Un-American Committee and would not be suspended by Wayne University.

If she went to a student and youth meeting where millions shouted: "We Want War," "Drop the Atom bomb on Asia," "Burn the Books, Shatter the Cities, Fry the Women and Children with Napalm," she would not be ousted by Wayne.

Of course, there could be no such meeting of millions of young people anywhere in the world, for nowhere are there millions of young people who want war and killing. The young people of the world spoke and were spoken for at Berlin. They want peace and they will have peace.

Your action has disgraced the very word "education," the very word "university." You have insulted those of us who fought for our country and against fascism in World War II. The ghosts of Hitler and Mussolini applaud you, president of Wayne. The ghosts of Washington, Paine, Jefferson, Lincoln and Franklin Roosevelt shudder in shame.

Supreme Court Justice Douglas recently said: "This fear has even entered universities, great citadels of our spiritual strength, and corrupted them. We have the spectacle of university officials lending themselves to one of the worst kind of witchhunts we have seen since our early days."

In the hope that you recover your courage and integrity and right this wrong, and failing that, in the profound belief that your craven un-American surrender to the witchhunters will be resoundingly repudiated by the students of our land, if not sooner than surely later. . . . Yours truly,

Pruden-Vejar and Other Topics

FRITZIE PRUDEN of Canada, a 5-2 underdog, won Friday night's fight with Chico Vejar clearly as I saw it. Was the aggressor, in command all the way, scored more often, got in the only knockdown of the fight, and hit the second most damaging punch too, a body blow that had Vejar holding for two rounds. Never staggered, Pruden earned six of the 10 rounds clearly at the very minimum. But the referee and judges didn't think so. . . . Anybody else catch this one? What did you think?

Could-get-along-nicely-without: Such things as a big fuss for a college basketball player who scores the thousandth point of his career. In the modern game this is not such a great to do, and making it sound as if the current scorer is thereby a better player than all others who have before him at the same school is completely out of whack. For example, Carlson of Fordham, the 6-8 center, is not even good enough to rate in contention for all-city. . . . Could also do without these fourth day of training stories from the South about so and so hitting a practice game homer, and all kind of solemn conclusions about the coming season being drawn from this one blow against a rookie throwing the ball straight across the plate. The boys must get their angles for a daily story—why?

It's certainly time for Pitt to give coach Carlson a friendly pat on the back for services rendered over the years and a retirement pension. He is making a painful farce out of basketball with his petulant full game freeze. Ask the 6,000 who had to watch Penn State beat Pitt 24-9.

NEGRO CHILD RAPED BY WHITE MAN IN ALABAMA

Special to the Daily Worker

BESSEMER, Ala., March 3.—Three Negro children 14 years and younger, have been raped by white men here in the last three months. A citizen's movement to prosecute the white sex pervers is growing in the face of the refusal of police to do anything.

On the afternoon of Feb. 2, four Negro children were walking down 32nd Street... two sisters ages 12 and 9, and their two brothers, 14 and 8. A white man forced the children into a car at the point of a gun. He drove to a wooded area in West Highlands. There he raped the 12 year old girl, while the other children were forced to look on.

The nine-year-old girl memorized the license number. This led to the capture of Rupert Lee Coleman several hours later.

The little girl who was raped had to be treated twice at T.C.I. Hospital.

Coleman is assistant mine foreman at Republic Steel's Edwards Mine. He has a record of cruelty at the mine, where the workers once went on strike because of it.

Coleman was identified by two white women, who charged he had previously raped them. A Negro lad also said he was assaulted by Coleman. The Negro lad was later visited by four white thugs, who threatened his life if he should identify Coleman again.

The two daily newspapers of Jefferson County have refused to carry any mention of these crimes. Only the Birmingham World, Ne-

gro newspaper, has published the charges.

For several days following Coleman's arrest, the Bessemer police refused to release any information about the rape attack. Only when a delegation composed of a white Presbyterian minister, a white Rabbi, a Negro trade union leader and others went to see the Solicitor would the police even make known the name of the man held as the white sex pervert.

The National Association For The Advancement of Colored People is conducting a campaign for funds to obtain an attorney to prosecute Coleman.

When the Communist Party of Alabama issued a leaflet demanding that Coleman be prosecuted, police carried copies of the leaflet to Negro citizens active in the movement to get a prosecuting attorney. The police intimated that the Negro citizens were "Communists" and tried to scare them off this case.

The movement to prosecute Coleman, is growing, however. No trade union has yet taken an official stand—not even the Mine, Mill and Smelter Workers Union, located in Bessemer, which has a record of progressive action in the past.

Two other Negro children, ages seven and 14, were raped in December, 1951. James N. Guy, 32-year-old white man, also charged with attempting to rape a 20-year-old Negro mother, has been indicted for the rape of the children.

74 Dodge Union Leaders Say: End Farming of Jobs

HAMTRAMCK.—Seventy-four plant committeemen, chief stewards and executive board members of Dodge UAW Local 3 have issued a leaflet demanding action now to stop the company from eliminating more jobs at the Dodge main plant.

The 74 noted that 470 workers have been dropped from Dept. 82 and 520 from Dept. 83 since November, 1950. They note that 15 out of a possible 20 jobs which can be handled by Dodge Foundry are sub-contracted out to other foundries. They point out that Dept. 107 lost 25 percent of its employees when the Standard jobs were moved to Kokomo, Ind., where the wage scales are six cents less per hour.

"Skilled work," they charge,

"that could be done by our own members is sub-contracted out to outside farms who work seven days a week while our people sit at home." Other work has also been lost to sub-contractors.

The 74 insist that the local union take action to help those whose "unemployment insurance is fast running out" and to stop the farming out of jobs. Some 16,000 have been laid off at Dodge.

AIDS COMPANY UNION

LANSING, Mich (FP).—The Michigan administration board, dominated by Republicans, agreed to have state agencies check off union dues for a company union but refused similar facilities to the AFL or CIO.

NEXT SATURDAY NIGHT, MARCH 8th, 1952

International Women's Day Tribute

MARGARET NELSON

Wife of Pittsburgh Communist Leader, Steve Nelson

DOROTHY ROSE BLUMBERG

JEAN FRANKFELD

defendants in the Baltimore Smith Act Trial

ELIZABETH GURLEY FLYNN

CLAUDIA JONES --- BETTY GANNETT

MARION BACHRACH

defendants in the New York Smith Act Trial

YUGOSLAV HALL, 405 West 41st Street

8:30 P.M.

Admission 75 cents

Exciting Program • Bedford Stuyvesant Peace Chorus

Auspices: FAMILIES OF THE SMITH ACT VICTIMS

Observe INTERNATIONAL WOMEN'S DAY

by paying tribute to

CAROL KING

Tuesday, March 4 — 8 P.M.

TEACHERS CENTER, 206 West 15th St., N.Y.C.

Speakers:

Mrs. Charlotta Bass • Prof. Louise Pettibone Smith
Mrs. Blanch Freedman • songs by Nadyne Brewer

Admission 50 Cents, tax included

Auspices: National Women's Appeal for the Rights of Foreign Born Americans

DeSoto Workers Back Men Fired for Fight on Contract

DETROIT.—In a desperate effort to stop the evergrowing movement among their workers for the 30-hour week with 40 hours pay, for a 10 percent general wage raise and increases to skilled workers to equal outside shops, for FEPC in the contracts, for \$200 a month to the pensioners and \$60 a week for the unemployed—Chrysler DeSoto management last Friday fired three shop leaders for fighting for these demands.

This firing of James Vaughn, committeeman, Howard Dexter, Chief Steward, leaders in the fight for these changes in the Chrysler 5-year contract, is the most open attack yet by the corporation on the progressive workers.

When news of the firing got around the Warren Ave. DeSoto plant early Friday morning workers by the hundreds walked out spontaneously in protest against this firing of the shop leaders.

In a leaflet this week the progressive forces in DeSoto local brought to the attention of the workers the growing crisis of layoffs of their fellow workers, the mounting discrimination against the Negro workers, the pennilessness of the pensioners.

Their leaflets demanded the reopening of the frozen 5-year contract to negotiate a 30 hour week with 40 hours pay which would mean rehiring some 33 percent of those laid off; for putting the UAW model FEPC clause into the contract; for increasing the pensioners money to \$200 a month since the company had just announced \$71 million dollar profit for this last year and for \$60 a week unemployment compensation.

For this demand the company ordered the firing of the shop leaders on the grounds they sought to re-open the contract.

This is the first time any of the corporations moved in such a desperate manner to seek to halt moves to re-open the contracts.

6,000 Mexican Power Workers Fight Wage Cut

MEXICO CITY, March 2.—Six thousand workers went on strike against the Mexican Light & Power Co. here, blacking out the capital, and were finally forced back to work by a government injunction. The company is an alliance of U.S., British, Belgian and Canadian capital under the chairmanship of former U.S. Ambassador to Mexico, George Messersmith. It is officially registered as a Canadian firm.

The utility provoked the strike by withholding 13.1 percent of a 15 percent pay increase won by the union in May 1950. At that time, under government pressure, union officials signed a two-year contract making the increase conditional on the company's profits reaching a level sufficiently above 8.7 percent on the capital investment to cover the increase.

A government-appointed commission found after six months that in the first year of the contract the company's profits were "only" slightly above 8.7 percent. Accordingly, the company announced it was deducting 13.1 percent from the workers' paychecks.

In a telegram to President Miguel Aleman, the union charged the company had made concealed profits of 60 million pesos (\$7,000,000) in addition to its reported profits. It said the company also set aside reserves of 10 million pesos annually for machinery replacement without any intention of using the money for that purpose. This reserve alone is enough to cover the 15 percent wage increase, it said.

TAX LOOHOPES

WASHINGTON (FP).—A Public Affairs Institute pamphlet entitled Tax Loopholes, shows loopholes for the rich cost the government \$4½ billion a year.

Maps Campaign to End

Jimcrow at Metropole Theatre

CHICAGO.—Steps to secure action from city and state authorities against hoodlum attacks on Negro patrons of the Metropole movie theatre, 238 W. 31st St., were mapped last Saturday evening at a meeting on the South Side called by the Civil Rights Congress.

A mob of several hundred gathered in front of the theatre to abuse and stone a group of Negro and white men and women who entered the theatre a week earlier.

Police, while checking the assault of the hoodlums, did not disperse them, and insisted that the mixed group leave the theatre by a rear entrance.

Mrs. Arlene Ward, CRC leader and chairwoman of the rally, assailed the hypocrisy of city officials who have failed to act in the case, despite repeated appeals from South Siders. She told the audience of some 60 Negro and white citizens that the Mayor's Commission on Human Relations had ignored an invitation to attend the meeting, but that members of the police Red Squad were stationed prominently outside the Big Zian Baptist Church at 3027 S. State St., where the meeting took place, while mem-

bers of the new police "Race Relations Squad" sat indoors taking notes.

"We intend to go back and get police protection," declared Al Janney, another CRC spokesman.

INCLUDED among the plans agreed upon by the meeting were: A delegation to the Metropole Theatre management requesting that they publish a statement clarifying the theatre's position, and proposing that it show films which would better Negro-white unity, such as "The House I Live In," "The Well," and other films.

A visit to Gov. Stevenson asking him to set up a Citizens Committee to investigate anti-Negro groups throughout the state, with powers of indictment and prosecution.

A delegation to Mayor Kennelly to demand regular police protection for theatre patrons, and police action to disperse mobs gathered there.

A program of contacting white community, church and labor representatives to enlist their aid.

Negro patrons were urged to attend the theatre, and insist on police protection.

SEEK 2,000 DETROIT JOBS FOR NEGROES, PUSH FOR FEPC

DETROIT.—The Greater Detroit Negro Labor Council in a conference attended by close to 100 delegates set a goal of 2,000 jobs for Negro workers in the city and 60,000 signatures on a FEPC petition.

The two top officers, Joe Morgan, president, and Gerald Boyd, executive secretary, told of important victories already being registered on the job front, at the Great Bear supermarkets and other spots.

"The fight for jobs, for FEPC,

CIO Councils Take Stand On Political Action

Two major CIO central bodies gave expression to the growing desire in labor ranks for truly independent political action.

In Elizabeth, 80 delegates from 20 locals, at the 11th annual convention of the Union County Industrial Union Council, voted to re-establish an active Political Action Committee for the 1952 campaign.

The PAC committee was instructed to "demand a voice in the selection of candidates" of both the Democratic and Republican parties. Such candidates, they specified, must support CIO policy.

The delegates further made clear they would consider contests in the primaries if the major parties were not responsive to their request.

Earlier, the call to the Essex-West Hudson CIO Council annual convention to be held Feb. 24 at Continental Ballroom also urged its members to greater political activity in the 1952 elections. Council leaders called for PAC committees to "rid our communities of elected officials whose backgrounds, associations, business connections and devotion to democratic principles are questionable."

against police brutality, for peace and solidarity with the colored people of the world fighting on the liberation front is the heart of the Council's program," both leaders declared.

"Without struggle there can be no progress," the slogan of the great Frederick Douglass, was the keynote of the conference. Also the memorable words of the great Harriet Tubman, "There are two things I've got the right to do... and these are death or liberty, one or the other I mean to have."

Officers elected were: Joe Morgan, president; Layman Walker, director of organization; Gerald Boyd, executive secretary. Vice presidents are: H. S. Shapiro, Velma Manier, Frank Bell, Dorothy Knight, Treasurer, Dave Moore, Rec.-secy., James Walker.

Executive Board members: Lee Cain, William Barrett, E. C. Jones, Gynne Webb Charlotte Neal, Vah Brooks, Loretta Williams.

What's On?

Coming

BROOKLYN LABOR YOUTH LEAGUE salutes Colonial Youth—Friday March 7th, 1952 at 3200 Coney Island Ave. First Brooklyn Performance—"Medal for Willie"—William Vila guest speaker, Otis McCrae and his band. Donation \$1.25 in advance at the door \$1.50.

MAKE A NOTE of one affair you won't want to miss!!! that's the Harlem Music and Dance Festival to celebrate the opening of the Frederick Douglass Educational Center on Saturday, March 15 at 8:30 p.m. Entertainment by Polly and Jimmy Rogers, Osborne Smith, Bob De Cormier and a score of others. Guest of Honor—Wm. L. Patterson. At the Golden Gate Ballroom, 142d St. and Lenox Ave. Tickets \$1.20 and \$1.80 (tax incl.). Tickets on sale at the Jefferson Workers Bookshop and at the Bookfair—44th St., N.Y.C.

THE TRUTH IN THE Rosenberg case. Wednesday March 12th—8 p.m. Pythian Hall—135 West 70th Street. Prominent speakers. Admission 60 cents. Auspices: Committee to Secure Justice in the Rosenberg Case.

BROTHERHOOD CELEBRATION—March 15. Cultural presentations also dancing, jumbo and popular. Yugoslav-American Hall, 405 W. 41st St. Door \$1. Sponsored by Young Progressives of America—New York State.

GRAND PRIZE—INT'L FILM FESTIVAL 1951

DREAM OF A COSSACK

STANLEY